New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting of the Pro-Slavery State Convention.

GOVERNOR SHANNON'S SPEECH.

Gov. Shannon's Denunciation of the Free-State Party.

The McCrea Trial—The Jury Enlarged and a Bill Found.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

INDORSEMENT OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY REFUSED.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

The Pro-Slavery Convention under the name of the "Law and Order" Convention, met at 12 o'clock M. this day. It was organized by appointing Gov. SHANNON President, and Judges LE COMPTE and [illegible], Attorney [illegible], and others Vice-Presidents, and [illegible] of the Squatter Sovereign Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported the names of some sixty Delegates; but it should be stated that any one was made a Delegate who would give in his name. After which a motion was made inviting all Pro-Slavery men to participate in the doings of the Convention, which was amended inviting all "Law and Order" men. I judge there were some two hundred present, all told, but a large part of these were Free-State men from town.

Gov. SHANNON, on taking the Chair, made a speech, of which the following remarks contain the gist:

He said the Convention was called to take into consideration subjects of the utmost importance to the whole Territory. A party had sprung up taking the position that the late Legislature was a nullity, and that its laws possessed no binding obligation on the people of Kansas. These, gentlemen as he called them, had taken this position not only in their Resolutions and Addresses, but of late they had taken decisive steps towards making their position good. That a crisis was thus forced upon the opposite party, and that "we" must meet it with firmness. He would not stop to go into any argument showing the "fallacy of the grounds of those opposed to us."

He then went on to speak of the Legislature, and asserted that it was a legal body, and as such its enactments should be respected. Each member took his seat in a legal manner with the proper certificate, under the broad seal of the Territory. True, a few seats were contested, but such cases were settled in the ordinary way, as the House had the undoubted right to do. Then it followed, he said, that those who said they would not obey the laws passed by that body, committed treason against the Government. The Free-State Party had taken distinct grounds and manifested a determination to carry out their doctrines. Next he referred to WHITFIELD's election, and said that REEDER's election was a revolutionary movement; that the people ought to have voted the same day that the Legislature had fixed. Those who voted for REEDER nullified the organic act by voting on the 9th of October. They nullify not only the acts of the Legislature, but also the acts of Congress. The reason the Free-State Party assigned for not voting the regular day was, that the Missourians would come over and take the polls. If three-fourths of the voters were Free-State men, as they claimed, why not come out and meet "us" face to face. There was no danger of having the ballot-box polluted for the "much abused legislative body," as he said, had passed an election law amply guarding it. The polls could be purified by this law, and hence there was no cause for the course pursued by REEDER's friends.

But they had not stopped here, but had proceeded to adopt a measure which would shake the whole fabric of civil government in Kansas and the Union. They had issued a call to all "in favor of a free State" to elect delegates to a constitutional convention, thus excluding one party from having anything to do with the Convention. They had undertaken to make a Constitution, when only a portion of the people had been invited to participate in it. It was the attempt of a part to form a constitution for the whole.

If Congress should by any means sanction this Constitution, nothing more nor less than civil war must follow. If Kansas wishes to be admitted, why not adopt the way that has not been departed from in the admission of any State except California?—which was to apply to Congress for permission to frame a constitution. This was the only proper way to be admitted.

If any laws passed by the Legislature were injudicious, the way to remedy was through the ballot box. He urged the people to cling to the ballot box as the only means to remedy "the imaginary wrong," as he called the laws.

The laws had not yet been published, so they were not understood. The assertion which he had seen in print, that the Legislature elected all the officers for six years, was not so. They were obliged to appoint county officers; in no other way could they get along, but the people would, after the next election, choose their own officers.

He then denounced "those gentlemen opposed to us" as a revolutionary party. The territorial government which they sought to supplant "was established by the people themselves," but he did not say what people. He closed by saying: "Fellow citizens, a crisis is upon us, and we must meet it. We must do this by the power of truth. Place before Congress the true state of the case, let Congress have the facts, and they will get no favor from that quarter." True, there were a few disunionists in Congress, but not but a few. "Rely upon it," said he, "you have the Administration with the Law and Order Party." There would be but two parties in the approaching Presidential contest, and those would be the Black Republican Party and the Union Party. Returning his thanks for the good attention of the Convention, and urging all to be found in the Union Party, or the Law and Order Party, he closed. A Committee on Resolutions, and also one to draft an address to the people of the Territory and of the Union, were then appointed. STRINGFELLOW was among them. The meeting then adjourned till evening. The world know too well the falsity of many of the statements above made to demand from me any remarks. The charge that our party had been excluded from voting for the Constitutional Convention is an utter falsehood. He identified himself with the Pro-Slavery Party throughout. The leading Pro-Slavery men of the Territory, and of Weston, were gathered close about him, so that no Free-State man got an opportunity of seeing him at all. The Governor invariably referred to the Free-State Party as opposed to us, "the Law and Order" Party. The Convention was called by Pro-Slavery men, and known as their meeting. Will the public ask any more evidence as to SHANNON's identity with the enemies of Freedom in Kansas? He is a mere tool in their hands, and the United States Senate should refuse to ratify his nomination.

The meeting in the evening was addressed by Mr. [illegible], the Surveyor General, and others. I send you the resolutions adopted. J. S. E.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the people here assembled, believing the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, are sufficient for the protection of our rights, both of person and property, and that in the observance of the same are vested our only hopes of security for liberty and the Union, and we will maintain the same at all hazards.

2. That in every government, monarchical, aristocratic, Democratic or Republican, the liberty, the life and the property of no individual is safe unless the laws passed by the properly constituted authorities are strictly and fully obeyed.

3. That we hold the doctrine to be strictly true, that no man nor set of men are at liberty to resist a law passed by a Legislative body legally organized, unless they choose by their actions to constitute themselves rebels, and take all the consequences that legitimately follow the failure of a resolution.

4. That the course pursued in this Territory by certain persons professing to be peculiar friends of freedom, is at variance with all law and entirely subversive of good order, is practical nullification, rebellious and treasonous, and should be frowned upon and denounced by every lover of civil liberty and the prosperity of the Union.

5. That the admission of ANDREW H. REEDER to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, would, in our opinion, be in violation of all law and precedent, and would have a tendency to encourage the violation of the law and order of good government, and would be an outrage upon the citizens of Kansas.

6. That the Convention lately assembled at Topeka to form a Constitution for the State Government, called and elected by, and composed of members of a political party—the so-called State Party—and neither called nor elected by the people of Kansas, would have been a farce if its purposes had not been treasonable; and a Constitution presented by such a Convention is unworthy the serious consideration of freemen, and if presented to Congress as the Constitution of Kansas, should be scouted from its walls as an insult to its intelligence and an outrage upon our sovereign rights.

7. That we cordially indorse the Kansas-Nebraska act, and more especially that part of it which repeals the Missouri Compromise, and enunciates the principle that the people of every Territory, in framing their organic laws, have a right to decide for themselves what domestic institutions they will or will not have.

8. That the Kansas-Nebraska bill recognizes the true principles of Republican government; that we feel that we are as fit for and capable of self-government as we were when citizens of the States, and as the citizens of other States are; and we denounce any attempt on the part of Congress, or the citizens of other States to control our domestic affairs.

9. That although, as citizens of a Territory, we can take no part in National politics, yet we feel ourselves impelled to express our gratitude to the Democrats of the Northern States, for their undeviating support of the great principles of government, with all which have been heaped upon them.

10. That we deplore the course which has been pursued by some of the newspapers abroad, in the misrepresentations which have been published by them in reference to the political excitement which, it has been alleged, existed here, charging anarchy and confusion as presiding in this Territory to an alarming extent, and making other gross misstatements in regard to the actual state of affairs here existing—all of which are calculated to mislead the public abroad, and thereby retard the growth and settlement of the Territory.

11. That we, the Law-and-Order Party, Union-loving Party and States-Rights Party of Kansas Territory, are fully able, and we pledge ourselves to support and sustain Gov. SHANNON in the execution of the laws, and that we feel the utmost confidence in his firmness and integrity.

The McCrea Affair—A Bill found against McCrea for Murder.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

The United States District Court opened at this place last Monday. Much interest is felt, as the McCREA trial is expected to come on this term.

The first business done by Judge LE COMPTE was *to increase the Grand Jury, by adding seven Jurors.* It will be recollected that this is an adjourned term, and that the Grand Jury, as impanneled at the September term, consisted of sixteen men, and that it was unable to find a bill against the unfortunate McCREA. Judge LE COMPTE, it would seem, was not satisfied with the action of his Jury at that time, and he determined to carry his point any how this term.

Without the knowledge of either McCREA, or of his counsel, the Court added seven more to the Grand Jury, and the counsel of McCREA informs me that these seven are all understood to be *against* McCREA. I am further credibly informed, this morning, that a bill *will be found*, but whether the trial will take place this term or not is uncertain.

The Jury, as it stood before, had eleven for acquittal, but, with the seven added against the prisoner, there can be no chance of escape before the Grand Jury. Several of the seven new ones were impanneled before on the Petit Jury, so it will be seen that Judge LE COMPTE has a system of promoting the Petit Jurors specially, if he finds them "right on the goose," which is a phrase applied to Slave State men. McCREA has been confined ever since his first arrest.

P. S.—12 o'clock A. M.

Just as the mail leaves this noon, I learn from one of the Grand Jury that a bill *has been found and just brought into Court. It is for murder in the first degree.* Thus it will be seen how the seven new Jurors acted, for there were *five* before for a bill and eleven against.

Comment upon this outrageous proceeding is unnecessary. The community here condemn Judge LE COMPTE in unmeasured terms. M. J. PARROTT, Esq., is McCREA's counsel. Col. LANE and J. S. EMERY, Esq., would have appeared in the case last term had they not refused to take an oath to support the Territorial laws. Mr. PARROTT was admitted before the laws were passed. J. S. E.

THE FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

Continued Report of its Proceedings.

TOPEKA, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention grow more spirited and interesting as they progress in the consideration of these subjects which naturally encounter a divided sentiment. Old party proclivities begin to show signs of vitality. All intentions whatsoever to draw party lines are emphatically and unequivocally disavowed by every member of the Convention; yet, for the last few days, attempts have been made in a certain quarter, evidently *looking* to that end, which, at this time, are peculiarly significant in their character.

I refer to the introduction of a resolution by Mr. DELAHAY, fully indorsing the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," the passage of which is being urged with great pertinacity by himself and some others, who a few months since, sought to flourish in Kansas under the *vivifying* appellation of "National Democrats." The following is the Resolution:

Resolved—That this Convention approve the principles of non-intervention in the local affairs of Kansas, as enunciated by the Nebraska-Kansas Act, and that this Convention recommend to the people of Kansas a strict observance of the principles laid down in said act.

The passage of this resolution, without any material alteration, is urged by these *quondam* "National Democrats" as a *sine qua non* to the admission of Kansas into the Union, alleging, as they do, that without this, DOUGLAS will put himself in the way, and with it, yield his support.

Mr. DELAHAY, it will be remembered, is the editor of the *Territorial Register*, a journal established a few months since, under the auspices of DOUGLAS, and nourished by his patronage, (as is popularly believed,) and intended to be the organ of the then contemplated party of "National Democrats" in Kansas, but which party is now considered extinct. This insidious attempt at President-making out here on the *prairies of Kansas*, and at a time when every eye was supposed to be single to the purpose of throwing off the yoke of oppression with which we have been afflicted by the people of a bordering State, has awakened a feeling of merited indignation. It comes up for debate to-morrow afternoon, and in all probability will be defeated.

The threatened duel between Col. J. H. LANE and E. P. LOWRY, Esq., of which you have already received an account, was averted. The cause of the challenge was trivial in its nature, and as one would suppose, hardly sufficient, though unresented, to seriously damage an unsullied reputation. The circumstances are briefly these: On Monday evening, Mr. LOWRY repeated confidentially, to one who had for some time professed to be his friend, a popular rumor in regard to some acts of an objectionable character, that are alleged to have been committed by Mr. LANE. This was communicated to the latter by the aforesaid friend, who was alike the *mutual friend* of the parties. Mr. LOWRY had retired to bed, and was asleep, when he was sought with a demand for satisfaction, to which he promptly responded.

While I am uncompromisingly opposed to the dueling code, and must ever condemn any man who even consents to refer a question of honor to such an arbitrament, yet it is but just to Mr. LOWRY to state that this quarrel was not of his seeking, and that his only fault in connection therewith was his acceding to the wrong mode of settlement. Though desirous for an amicable arrangement of the difficulty, his calm bearing and invincible determination not to make any untruthful or degrading concessions, were the subject of general remark and approval. *He made none*, though pressed to do so, but only averred that he did not vouch, as he had not, for the truth of the rumor in question.

The committee appointed with reference to this matter have not yet reported. There is in the Convention a strong disposition to cast a vote of censure on Mr. LANE, and request him to resign as President of the Convention. This affair *is here* regarded as peculiarly unfortunate with respect to its bearing upon the Free State cause. Y.

TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Nov. 5, 1855.

Little of interest transpired in Convention yesterday. Several resolutions, tendering our thanks to Governors of the several States, whose letters, expressive of sympathy for the people of this Territory, were read the day before, were adopted. House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Executive Committee. Quite an animated discussion arose on one provision in this report, which was, that *no person* should be eligible to the office of Governor or of Lieutenant-Governor, unless he is 30 years of age. The only alteration made was, making any one of lawful age eligible to the latter office.

In the afternoon the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That the several committees be instructed to frame their reports, fixing the day for submitting the Constitution to the people, on the *15th day of December*; the election of State Officers and Members of the Legislature on the 8th of January; and the meeting of the Legislature on the 4th day of March.

The question on the temporary seat of Government was then broached, a resolution being offered to make "Topeka" that place. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

In the evening a grand entertainment *was given* by the city, to the members of the Convention, when, after dancing and the ordinary interchange of social feelings, several of the prominent members made fit and appropriate responses to the calls of the house. It was *charged* that the entertainment was got up in order for the ladies to exercise their influence for securing the temporary seat of government, and the sequel showed that they were not entirely unsuccessful.

This morning the Convention Hall, which is a large one, was densely crowded, as the special order for the hour was, final action of the Convention in regard to fixing the place for the meeting of the *Assembly. Speeches* were made by the members, puffing their respective places. One would have gained a very exalted idea of Kansas and its young towns. Upon the first ballot each one voted for his own town; but, upon the second, Topeka received a majority of all the votes cast. A measure of this kind is looked upon with much interest among us, as giving the town selected a notoriety and advantage over all other towns.

The Bill of Rights to-day under consideration provides that there shall be no Slavery in Kansas. Mr. DELAHAY did not insist on his proposition to leave the question of Slavery open for the action of the people. The Bill, as now before us, is very similar to that of Ohio.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order is the Nebraska resolution, as it is called. Mr. SMITH, of Lawrence, rose, and—one word about this gentleman: He is a strong Pennsylvania Whig, and represents a constituency decidedly opposed to the resolution. But somehow or other he had entangled himself with its supporters, and hence found himself in a tight place. He desired to save himself with his constituents, and yet he had promised, as one would suppose, to vote for the resolution. He spoke an hour—said he wanted to take conservative grounds—that he did not think the resolution amounted to a straw—he stated no proposition in particular, but spoke of the Kansas politics in general. He thought the young men of the Convention ought not be afraid to vote upon it, and he would not be understood as indorsing the Kansas bill, &c.

Col. LANE followed. He said the resolution did not indorse the Nebraska bill—that he was opposed to having the subject brought up—but that he was in favor of the principle of non-intervention, and therefore should vote for it. It was not a party measure—nor anything that could be construed into an indorsement of DOUGLAS or the Administration. Mr. LANE also urged the young men not to fear to face the music and to vote for the resolution. I may here say that the Democrats are divided on Hunkerism. Col. LANE, DELAHAY and PARROTT are Administration Hunkers, while Messrs. EMERY, KLOTZ and HOLLIDAY are prominent young Democrats, but are at the same time strongly Republican, and do not sustain the Hunker leaders in the Free-State Party. This resolution was introduced by one of those leaders, and every effort made to force it through. The Hunkers assumed to hold the dispensing power and tried to bring the younger members into a support of it.

Mr. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, said there was nothing for discussion in the resolution,—it contained nothing of any importance. It was a damning commentary upon PIERCE, &c., for he had failed to carry out the squatter principles. The Convention must either adopt the resolution or they were opposed to its doctrine. "Its rejection will show that there is an element in this Territory opposed to the Administration," &c. The fallacies contained in these statements were fully exposed in the final debate upon the resolution, by Mr. EMERY, in a speech which had a marked effect upon the Convention.

Mr. ROBINSON opposed,—charged its supporters with desiring to prop up PIERCE and DOUGLAS,—said its indorsement would weaken us in our application, and then went on to show up the designs of the Hunkers.

Several amendments had been offered, and when the vote was demanded, Mr. EMERY rose and said he desired to submit a few remarks upon the resolution, but would wait until action was had upon the amendments, (as it was certain they would be rejected,) if he could at that time have the opportunity to speak. The Chair saying that such opportunity could be had, the amendments were then acted on and stricken off, when Mr. PARROTT moved for the previous question while Mr. EMERY was on his feet—not having taken his seat—and the Chair decided the motion for the previous question in order. Here the utmost excitement prevailed—cries of "gag-law" on all sides. The Chair tried in vain to restore order. It was not supposed the final vote would be taken this evening, and three strong opponents were indisposed and unable to be in their seats. When the roll was called, several members desired to explain before they voted. There was evident fear of the results, and it was also evident that undue pressure had been brought to bear upon members. But the resolution was carried by a majority of *two*, when notice was given that a motion to reconsider would be made in the morning. To the most careless observer it is apparent that the resolution belies the real sentiment of the Convention, and it could not have been passed had there been full understanding of its real intent, and I am inclined to think it will be reconsidered to-morrow, when, from appearances, there will be a hot debate. J. S. E.

IN CONVENTION, TOPEKA, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

This morning debate opened on a motion to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. DELAHAY's resolution on the non-intervention-by-Congress principle, was adopted. Mr. ROBINSON spoke briefly upon it—thought it unwise and highly prejudicial to the success of our application for admission. He exposed the underhanded course which had been resorted to in order to carry through the resolution. His words evidently went with telling effect to the opposition.

Judge WAKEFIELD followed, condemning in severe terms the gagging process resorted to in the evening previous by the friends of the resolution. He considered it as a party measure, and hence the impropriety of its introduction. The Judge is a good specimen of honesty and candor, and although he is somewhat illiterate, and often is the subject of mirth on account of his plain hints, yet he has a strong influence in the Convention.

Mr. EMERY, from Lawrence, rose and spoke for an hour in terms of great severity upon the course pursued the previous evening, in order to prevent the free exercise of the right of speech. He said he regretted to be obliged to so vote and so speak as to separate himself from those with whom he cherished strong political affinities, but it could not be denied but that the Convention was fast falling into recognized party lines on that great swindle of the age—the Nebraska Bill. He had often heard it said that we came here not as Whigs, not as Administration men, not as Democrats, nor yet as Free-Soilers, but as men down-trodden, oppressed and stripped of those rights guaranteed to every American citizen by the Constitution of this Union. That we came here to form an organic law for the future State of Kansas, which law should be recognized after we have passed "the fitful dream of life." But he had read somewhere that there was a "law in our members warring" against the head of our better reason and no one who would not willingly stultify himself, could for a moment deny that reference was had in the resolution to party lines.

Mr. E. then commenced his argument proper against the resolution. He opposed it *first* because it took sides with PIERCE and DOUGLAS. He spoke at length upon this proposition, reviewing the history of these two men—and administered a scathing rebuke to the Administration.

Secondly, the passage of the resolution was a triumph of Hunkerism in the Free-State Party of Kansas. Here he alluded to his position formerly as a Hard-Shell Democrat in New-York, but was now an *Anti-Nebraska Democrat.* He then examined the real intent of the resolution and the use designed to be made of its passage. It was to help Galvanize DOUGLAS & Co. He had no desire to prostitute the Convention to so dishonorable a business—the people of Illinois would take care of him and his interests.

He next proceeded to answer the arguments of Col. LANE and Mr. PARROTT, who had the day previous advocated its passage. The former gentleman had urged the young men of the Convention not to *fear to vote aye*, and stated that the principle of the resolution was a great national one, &c. In reply, Mr. E. referred to the means resorted to to force some young members to support it, and charged that a self-constituted dispensing power had assumed to hold out the idea that those only who would vote for the resolution should be *taken care of* in the distribution of offices, and he flung back with scorn the idea that he could be whipped into voting for any measure by the "*in-terrorem*" process. He came to the Convention as a freeman, and should vote against the resolution.

Col. LANE rose and gave notice that he should move for a Committee to examine into the matter, &c., which was not done, however.

Mr. EMERY closed by appealing earnestly to the good sense and consideration of every member to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution the evening previous.

The final action on the motion to reconsider was then deferred till evening. Mr. LANE offered the following resolution:

"*That the proper Committee be instructed to fix the 4th day of July, 1860, as the time when the blacks in the Territory, when this constitution was adopted, shall be removed therefrom.*"

An amendment was made inserting 1857 in place of 1860. After much discussion, both the resolution and amendment were withdrawn. It was finally decided as follows.

In the evening, after an exciting debate, Mr. DELAHAY's resolution was decided *for ever*, so far as the Convention is concerned. *The vote adopting the resolution was reconsidered by a majority of six, and nailed to the table.* This was considered a Republican triumph, and justly so. I may here add that there has been an attempt to elevate one wing—the Hunker wing—of the party into a predominance over the other. This resolution was the test of the success of this attempt, and hence its defeat was a matter of deep interest, not to the Convention only, but to the Territory at large. It shows that there is a strong Republican element in the Free-State Party—an element not to be crushed out by administrative Democrats.

IN CONVENTION, TOPEKA, K. T., Nov. 11, 1855.

It is decided as follows in regard to organizing immediately:

First—That this Constitution shall be submitted to the people of Kansas for ratification on the 15th day of December next.

That each qualified elector shall express his assent or dissent to the Constitution by voting a written or printed ticket, labeled on the outside, "Constitution," and on the inside, "Constitution" or "No Constitution," which election shall be held by the same Judges, and conducted under the same regulations and restrictions as is hereinafter provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, and the Judges therein named shall, within five days after said election, seal up and transmit to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory the result of said election, who shall forthwith make proclamation of the same; and in case the Constitution be ratified by the People, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall cause publication to be made by proclamation that an election will be held on the 3d Tuesday of January, A. D. 1856, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, Auditor, Judges of the Supreme Court, State Printer, Attorney-General and members of the General Assembly.

In caucus, to-day, it was determined to call a Territorial Convention for nominating State Officers in the City of Lawrence on the 22d of December next.

As the bills are now passing their second reading little debate occurs.

EVENING SESSION, 11 o'clock.

Business is being pressed forward with a view of adjourning, if possible, to-night. A large attendance in the lobby and much interest manifested in the closing up the business of the Convention. At 12 o'clock *the final vote on the Constitution of the State of Kansas was taken amid the greatest enthusiasm*; when the Convention adjourned till Monday to finish some other business. J. S. E.

The Slavery Excitement in Kansas Territory—Laughlin's Expose—The Late Murder at Doniphan.

Palermo, K. T., Corr. of the Mo. Republican.

The excitement on the Slavery question is growing more intense each day, and meetings are being held in the various counties to send delegates to the "Law and Order Convention," which is to meet at Leavenworth city, on the 14th inst. There will be some strong resolutions adopted on that occasion, and there will be many strong arms and stout hearts to sustain them. The object is to take measures to enforce the laws of the Territory, against any who attempt to resist them.

The public expose of LAUGHLIN, with some recent private developments, would go to show that there is a party rich in means and formidable in arms, whose purpose is to oppose the execution of all laws which were passed by our recent Legislature; that the head-quarters of this party is at Lawrence, and that a celebrated Abolition preacher, and *soi disant* merchant, named HUTCHINSON, is their leader; that REEDER was the prime mover, and like a fell spirit, had conjured up all possible discordant and inflammable elements and got them ready for a grand explosion, and then left the country to avoid all danger to his own sacred person, not even waiting to take the depositions, by which he is to establish his right to Gen. WHITFIELD's seat in Congress. That the party have a perfect organization, any amount of money, and numbers of SHARPE's rifles, and that on the first occasion of the issuance of a process based upon the existing statutes against any one of their number, they will resist it, in a body, to the very death.

The death of COLLINS has exasperated some and thrown a damper upon others. He was a remarkably brave and athletic man, and was considered a leading Free Soil bully. His height was considerably over six feet; his weight more than two hundred pounds, and there was not one ounce of superfluous flesh upon his herculean frame. He has been known to whip, with his bare fists, six men at once, all armed with clubs and knives, and to have received but two slight wounds in the conflict. He was the leader of the "Law Resisting League" at Doniphan, and such reliance was placed by his friends upon his prowess, that many would have enlisted under his banner, who will not under another. His place cannot be supplied to them.

LAUGHLIN, who killed him, is a small man; but he has nerve, and is a centre shot. His ball passed through COLLINS' heart. He is rapidly recovering from the wound which COLLINS inflicted in his side with a bowie-knife, and will probably be well enough to attend the Convention. I will advise you of the proceedings of that body, and of whatever else turns up in the interim.

New-York Daily Times.

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EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The Difficulty Between England and the United States.

A Calm after a Storm.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF KARS.

CRIMEAN NEWS.

Causes of the Threatened Rupture Between Great Britain and Spain.

GEN. CANROBERT'S MISSION TO STOCKHOLM.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The Sound Dues Question Again.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston early on Saturday morning, and her mails reached this City the same evening. We publish below a variety of interesting and important news made up from our foreign files.

The monetary article in the *Daily News*, dated Friday evening, 9th inst., says: "The English Stock market to-day showed decided buoyancy, owing chiefly to the support given by the recent withdrawing of stock by the public, and to the approaching declaration of the half-yearly dividend on the 7th of December. A rise of three-eighths per cent. was temporarily attained; in the afternoon, however, the market, though retaining steadiness of character, experienced a relapse, and the closing quotations were only one-quarter per cent. higher than those of yesterday. *The Discount* market was quieter, the rates ruling as before. At Paris, to-day, the Three per cents. closed a shade lower than the quotations of Thursday. It is stated that about half a million of the last instalment on the Turkish Loan has still to be remitted to Constantinople. As another instalment of the three-quarters of a million will be paid by the subscribers on the 22d inst., it is evident that the drain of specie this quarter, coupled with the still unsatisfied requirements of the Bank of France, will tend to diminish the belief, which for some time has been entertained, that the money market might be expected to derive great benefit from any arrivals of Australian gold."

The British Government has officially prohibited the exportation of saltpetre from the East India Company's territories to any other ports but Liverpool and London. The Government has also ordered all vessels that were loading in England with saltpetre and nitrate of soda for the United States to discharge the same. The ship *Catharine*, of New-York, Capt. EDMONDS, which was loading at London for Boston, had been ordered by Government to be discharged of the saltpetre on board.

The losses by the late gale on the coast of England are estimated at two and a half millions of dollars.

Late telegraphic dispatches from Vienna allude to *rumors of a sharp engagement* in advance of Tchobotar, on the road to Simpheropol, in which the Russians have suffered heavy loss. The expeditionary army of Eupatoria has pushed forward to the north, to possess itself of the double route from Adjaman Ashagi and Temesch to Simpheropol.

The *Fremden Blatt* learns, "from an excellent source," that the Russian armies in the Crimea and before Kars will pass the Winter in their present cantonments. Lieutenant General WRANGEL keeps open the communication between Simpheropol and Genitschi by means of the Arabat road. The army corps at Nicolaieff consists of 45,000, and that at Kherson of 35,000 men.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, writing on the 8th inst., says there is no news, but, *en revanche*, rumors by the bushel. The most glaring is, that the visit of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE to the Emperor has an object which will not a little surprise the English public—*i. e.*, to negotiate a marriage between his sister, the Princess MARY, and Prince NAPOLEON!

The *Globe* says: It is with some surprise and regret that we hear that some of the senior Generals of the Crimean army have resigned their divisions, because their junior, General CODRINGTON, has been invested with the chief command. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL returns home on private affairs, and it has been said that professional jealousy is one of the causes of his return. There are two other general officers senior to the Commander-in-Chief, General BARNARD and Lord ROKEBY. We sincerely hope that no considerations of etiquette will induce them to abandon at once the posts they hold and their fair prospects of high distinction. Sir RICHARD AIREY, the Quartermaster-General, also returns home. He is junior to General CODRINGTON, and of course can have no cause of complaint. It is understood that he returns to fill an important situation of the staff at home.

The Russian Government have issued special instructions to its officials, ordering as many recruits to be raised as possible, and of all ages from 20 to 30.

It is said the Sultan has manifested an intention to visit Paris and London in the Spring, and has made known his wishes to the Grand Vizier, and to some of the principal ministers.

The Spanish papers say that accounts from Cuba represent that new fears of an invasion of fillibusters had been excited, and that General DE LA CONCHA had made preparations for resisting it.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Press on the Perry Correspondence.

The British West India Fleet.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

The correspondence between Mr. MARCY and Mr. PERRY, our late *Chargé d'affaires* in Spain, appears to have produced a considerable sensation at Madrid. The newspapers of all parties, as well those in the interest of the Government as those of the opposition, both Democratic and Moderado, are out flat-footed in favor of PERRY and against SOULE, MARCY and all the rest. If it is any advantage to a diplomatist to be thought well of in the country to which he is accredited, and I rather think it is in Spain at least, Mr. PERRY certainly has that recommendation. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this universal popularity which our late *Chargé d'affaires* seems to enjoy is the manner in which the Democratic Party of that country hold him up as a model in opposition to Mr. SOULE, who made so much noise among the leaders of European Democracy two years since.

The *National Sovereignty*, organ of the Democratic Party, publishes a long article of two columns on this subject, from which I translate the following extract:

"The European Democracy, and in particular the Spanish Democracy to which we belong, and which in quality of humanitary proclaims among its dogmas the abolition of every privilege, the end of the abuse of man in all imaginable forms and the abolition of Slavery on the earth, whatever may be the reasons and the regions in which this iniquity is preserved; the Democracy, we say, could not, without incurring the most flagrant contradiction, accept a policy which, besides being unjust and inhuman, was and is opposed to the honor and interests of Spain, and contrary to one of the sacramental dogmas of our political belief.

And how, on the other side, could we have any sympathy with the conduct of a Government which, like that of the United States, in these late times, has made all its skill consist in exciting complaints, provoking conflicts, and by contemptible affectations raising scandals and wounding the national susceptibility in order to make a basis for a declaration of war?

This, wherever we see it, we should reprove; but when it touches our own country we proclaim it pernicious, brutal, and unworthy of a cultivated people—a crime against humanity and before the tribunal of the universal conscience—and above all, unbecoming a powerful State, which, in the paths of justice and of humanity, holds always secure the first post of honor, and of legitimate influence in the destinies of the world.

Such is our last word on this subject, which so much favors the honorable Secretary of the Legation of the United States, who appears here the victim of his rectitude and of his respect for the good principles of Democracy, which are those of human right and of universal morality.

For the rest, the Spanish people will not deny that in the United States there are, as in every part, those who profess and sustain loftily these principles, although there also, as among ourselves and in every part, there are those who, preoccupied by mistaken views of aggrandizement and of personal ambition, find good every means which may conduce to their end. Without the merit of THEMISTOCLES, there are many who think with him. Whilst, although, unfortunately they may not have the influence of the Athenian, there is not lacking many an ARISTIDES to present to the veneration of the nations."

That will do, gentlemen Democrats. ARISTIDES, I should imagine, was about as high as you can go conveniently. Put a pin there.

The *Novedades*, principal journal of the Progresista Party, now in power, and the widest circulated newspaper in Spain, introduces its translation of the correspondence with these words:

"*Our readers, who will have acquired* a good knowledge of our questions with the United States by the immense collection of diplomatic documents which the *Novedades* published some time since, will see with interest the following reply of Mr. HORATIO J. PERRY to the communication of Mr. MARCY, Secretary of State of the Government of Washington.

This writing is worthy of the person who by his patriotism and his energy knew how to frustrate the insensate projects of Mr. SOULE, and to give again to the relations which exist between Spain and the United States that character of dignity and straightforwardness which was lacking to the unworthy Representative of that nation."

In another article on this subject, the same journal says:

"The principal object of the mission of SOULE to Spain was to repel all the propositions of the Spanish Government for the amicable arrangement of the questions pending between the two nations, to excite, by insults and reiterated acts of contumely, Spain and her Government against the Union, and to take advantage of the occasion for a rupture and a declaration of war as the only means of realizing the acquisition of the Island of Cuba.

This conduct was resisted by PERRY, who labored with zeal and perseverance to maintain the good relations of friendship with Spain, and to attain, after the departure of SOULE, the settlement of all pending differences, concerning which he had been instructed to treat with the Spanish Government," &c., &c.

The Moderado press follows the same strain, and the correspondence itself is circulated all over the Peninsula. PERRY, meantime, I am informed, remains in his retreat at La Granja by the bedside of his lady, whose health was improving from the dangerous illness I told you of a fortnight since; at least so say the newspapers of Madrid.

In the *Espana* of Nov. 1, there is a long article concerning the "naval preparations making at Portsmouth to reinforce the maritime strength of England in the West Indies."

We are informed that "the motive for these preparations is the reiterated advice that, in different parts of the United States of America, *fillibustering expeditions are getting ready*, not only against the dominions of Spain in those regions, but also against those of Great Britain herself."

Can all this refer to the operations of Col. KINNEY and Col. WALKER in Central America; and if so, why not say so *clearly*?

I doubt whether the *Espana* of Nov. 1, at Madrid, had notice of any other "fillibustering expedition."

But the article goes on to say:

"These hostile attempts of the Americans against the Britannic possessions are as entirely new features; and we are much mistaken if they have not their origin in the existing war of the East, and in the excitations of the Emperor of Russia, among whose plans, it may very well be, has entered the idea of diverting on that side the Western Powers, obliging them to detach forces, and in that way weaken their action in the Baltic and Black Sea, in the Pacific and in the seas of China and Japan.

The late Emperor NICHOLAS succeeded in awakening sympathy in the United States, sympathy which proceeded rather from the antipathy of the Americans towards their formerly mother country than from affection towards the despot of the North, and it would not be strange that the Russian diplomacy had cultivated such good dispositions, aiding perhaps also with pecuniary means the undertakings of the fillibusters.

We do not believe that this time we Spaniards have any true cause for alarm, for we imagine that the blow is now aimed rather against the English; but certainly this warning ought to serve us as salutary advice how we ought to proceed in the subject of the alliance offensive and defensive with the Western powers. The security of our West India possessions was the only truly patriotic motive invoked by the partisans of the alliance. And according to what we see, this very security is precisely what imposes upon us the duty of neutrality."

The interior politics of Spain for the past week present nothing of interest. The Government has not yet proposed the question of the alliance to the Cortes.

ESPARTERO, we begin to be informed in the newspapers, is opposed to it. Remember what I told you two months since, and confide always in your highly illuminated correspondent. AN AMERICAN.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE EXHIBITION AND THE AWARDS.

Curious Miscellanies—Rachel in America, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.

Paris is again under the spell of an exhibition excitement worse than that which attended the inauguration. The exhibitors are mad, the Emperor and the Imperial Commission are mad, and the public are mad; everybody finds something to grumble at. The exhibitors are mad at the distribution of medals, and because a great source of revenue derived from the notoriety which the exhibition of their goods gave them, is about to be withdrawn; the Emperor is displeased at the prospect of commercial distress, which is probable to follow the close of the Exhibition; and the Imperial Commission, or rather [illegible] ARLES-DUFOUR and important M. LE PLAY, are irritated at the piles of "reclamations" they receive daily from all sorts of discontented people—(the French are a nation of *reclamateurs*;) while the public are displeased with themselves for having neglected to study more in detail and more profitably, whilst it was within their reach, this grand Exhibition of Art and Industry.

The Emperor, in standing in the gallery the first day of the operation of clearing out the nave preparatory to the closing ceremonies, and viewing the scene of confusion below, where hundreds of workmen were already tearing down and removing the magnificent works of art and utility which graced that part of the building, had almost decided to arrest the destruction that was going on, and to decree a continuance of the Exhibition beyond the time fixed for its closing. But it was represented to him that the preparations for closing had gone too far now to retract, without an immense disadvantage to the exhibitors, and with regret His Majesty yielded the point. A large amount of the goods on exhibition have been sold, and the purchasers are anxious to remove them. The city is again crowded by the return of the foreign exhibitors, and by the numbers drawn together to see the closing ceremonies, which promise to be much more brilliant (in gold lace) than the opening. After the closing ceremonies of the 15th, the company, to add a figure to their dividends, intend to give a series of grand concerts at the Palace, led by BERLIOZ, DAVID, and other musical celebrities, and in which they offer as an extraordinary inducement, beyond the thirteen hundred musicians who are to perform vocally and instrumentally, a sight of the decorations of the nave, such as they were at the closing ceremonies!

Without knowing it, our friends of the Crystal Palace Company have placed on record a nice satire on French love of gew-gaws, by offering as an adjunct to the music of thirteen hundred of the best artists of Paris a sight of cheap upholstery. Verily it seems that all Crystal Palace Companies are afflicted with the same weakness of decoration, and I would propose that hereafter, to prevent such ill-timed charlatanry, all similar companies should be bound by their charter to cease to exist as a managing corporation the day the exhibition closes. The Republicans declare that they intend to open their first national assembly in this building; while the stock-brokers are determined to give the Government no rest till the Bourse is transferred there. I support either proposition in the hope of getting rid of M. ARLES-DUFOUR and M. LE PLAY.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

The Count DE MORNY, by authority, has augmented the number of medals of the first class to be awarded in the Fine Arts department of the Exhibition; and the following, although, of course, not official, is believed to be the correct list of artists, in their order of merit, who have received the "medals of honor," and the medals of the "first class":

Medals of Honor (gold).—Horace Vernet, Ingres, Delacroix, Cornelius, (Germany,) Decamps, Dainsser, (England,) Leys, (Belgium,) Heim; Dupont,

[illegible] Mlle. Tina Mathias, at this moment dancing at the Grand Opera in Paris, was [illegible] and Mlle. Mathias reports that when Rachel was in the midst of the third act of the tragedy an elegant American lady darted behind her leaned forward, and in a tone of impatience and in pure English, demanded:

"Madam, do you know in what act she is going to sing?"

Perhaps this same Mlle. Mathias was the instigator of the celebrated distribe of Julia Jahin against the unappreciative Yankees. Who knows?

The charge, as Figaro well says, is grave.

THE VEILED LADY AT THE GRAVE OF VILLARS.

The body of poor Villars, the actor, the Baron De Thonneries, of Dumas' *Demi-Monde*, was at last found in the Seine, where he had thrown himself to escape from grief too heavy to be borne. During the service which was being pronounced over his open grave, at Père la Chaise, a veiled lady holding a crown of *immortelles* in her hand, approached timidly, and throwing the crown into the grave, hastened away. It was then true that Villars died for some mysterious tale of love. MALAKOFF.

The Difficulty Between England and the United States.

War Capital for Coming Elections—A Criticism upon American Statesmen—The Non-Interference of the United States.

From the London Times, Nov. 6.

The letter from our New-York Correspondent, which appears to-day, may somewhat reassure those who have feared impending difficulties between the United States and England. At any rate, a fortnight since the idea of a rupture, or even of a dispute, did not enter the thoughts of a man writing of politics and business in the leading city of the Union. Our correspondent speaks of the slavery question, of Slavery and Temperance, of breadstuffs and Mademoiselle Rachel, but of war, and the rumors of it, he has not a word. As is generally the case, the whole soul of the Americans is absorbed in electioneering contests. All other subjects are important only so far as they bear on the success of the Hards, the Softs, the Know-Nothings, and the Anti-Liquor Reformers. Presidential Election is to take place in the course of next year. The "Soft" section of Democrats will vote for President Pierce or a member of his party; the "Hards" or National Democrats, are at feud with the present Cabinet at Washington, but find sympathy with the slave-owners of the South. In more than one quarter it is whispered that the prospects of the Government party have been debated in high official circles, and that a *patriotic demonstration against England and her supposed interferences has been thought likely to raise the credit of the Administration.* An invasion of the rights of neutrality was the highly popular cause of the last war against the British Empire; that Empire is now again engaged in a gigantic contest; *and a British Minister has imprudently permitted acts which give an opportunity for a seizure of neutrals.* We are justified by the opinions of Americans in believing that the Cabinet of President Pierce saw in this affair an opportunity of reviving its popularity; the Attorney-General wrote and acted strongly, the Presidential Press was warm in its tone, the public on this side of the ocean became somewhat excited, and the Russian Czar, unless he be a far-sighted man, may have begun to hope for a diversion in our rear. *But, Though we are in constant intercourse with the States, its people seem to remain essentially unknown.* Their ways are not as our ways; we find reality where they are well aware that only a faint was intended; as a British Government must be cautious and conservative, we attach deep significance to the smallest acts of an American statesman, and fancy that he would not speak boldly unless he spoke the well-proved feelings of his nation. To the American the holder is no more than the seeker of office; the President is a man who is looking for reélection; the Attorney-General is a man who has fixed his eye on a higher post. It is as natural for a Government to tamper with its foreign relations as for an opposition to carry intrigue beyond due bounds. The Cushing and Crampton affair was an electioneering *ruse.* So says opinion in America, and we are glad to believe that it judges truly, although the fact is little to the credit of the chief men in the Union, and not likely to raise the character of the institutions which they can thus influence.

Whether the stratagem has succeeded or failed, it seems for the present forgotten. It may be renewed on some future occasion; for a war in Europe already great, and perhaps to become general, must have its effect in the Western world, and the pride or sympathies of the people may, we see, at any time be the sport of a candidate for office. It is therefore not unreasonable to express the feelings which are roused in Englishmen by such an exhibition of unscrupulous policy. The ambition which will use high office and the confidence of a people for its own purposes, which will for a short term of power, imperil the destinies of countrymen and of a kindred race, which will interpose to check a nation waging a war for liberty against its most aggressive foe, can hardly be understood in this country; but when we learn that it has a being we will not refrain from making known a just indignation. If England is to be exposed at any moment to loss and danger, if her power in Europe is to be lessened by the unceasing action of political intriguers, who, for their own ends, seek to revive decaying passions or to call new ones into life, then we may, at last, beforehand, protest in the face of mankind, and ask all who have reason and good feeling to bear witness that we are innocent of the great evils that may ensue. It is possible that the men who have in the present case so recklessly applied the flame to the ready passions of two nations, may have quieted their consciences with the thought that nothing would come of it. They may fancy the natural state of the relations between two such powers to be a mutual jealousy, ever ready to break forth in speeches and demonstrations, and capable of turning the scale in a domestic contest, but too weak to lead men on to war and its consequences. Self-interest, they may argue, will always keep the two countries at peace, although their feelings may be of rivalry, if not of hostility. But we cannot consider this judgment to be sound, any more than the course of conduct founded on it is justifiable. Ten times a dispute may die away, and on the next occasion plunge the nations in blood. It is a fallacy to believe that men are so far bound by their private interests that their passions may with impunity be excited. *Every difference of this kind,* although it may seem to pass away, will yet leave a memory behind it. On each succeeding occasion the two countries will recollect their past complaints and recriminations, and then, perhaps, will arise the *feeling* that a struggle must sooner or later come, and that the beginning of it is only a question of the best opportunity. Some incautious act may make retreat impossible. The terrified originators of the quarrel may *hasten to explain away their words and* to talk of conciliation and amicable sentiments; but it may be too late, and the discord and disasters of years will have to teach the lesson that might have been more wisely learned from the history of the past.

We would therefore call on all Americans who love their country, to visit, with reprobation, those departures from a high and honorable course of which *we have lately been informed. It is not enough to* contemn them and proclaim their insignificance. The conduct of a Government cannot be so insignificant: It represents to foreign nations the people it rules, and where it acts with selfishness or unfairness the people is responsible, unless it makes known its disapproval. In such a case, silence is acquiescence, and acquiescence is an indorsement of policy pursued. America, from her geographical position, from the nature of her institutions, from her proclaimed rejection of European alliances, is perhaps able to to allow a license to her politicians which in Europe would produce immediate and lasting evils; but even America cannot wholly sunder herself from the political family of nations. She may avoid entanglement, but cannot prevent connexion and relationship. Every improvement which subtracts a day from the passage of the Atlantic, every incident in the Old World which calls forth an opinion or a sympathy among mankind, unites her closer to the powers now waging war. Within her territory are millions who preserve the remembrance of their European homes, of the good or evil which marked the society they left. All these are interested in every act of American statesmen, and, in spite of distance, new associations, and an altered lot, the men who fight in the Crimea are regarded as their countrymen, and the monarchs of the Old World *as their rulers, respected or disliked,* as the case *may be.* The United States must become more a part of the great system which it is now inaccurate to call European. Paraguay or Japan may talk of total independence, but America, with every European passion represented in her cities and her forests, cannot hold such language. She may practice non-interference, but she cannot pretend to unconcern. It is therefore her duty, as it will be, we are sure, to her lasting advantage, to respect the rights of foreign Governments, and to conform in good faith to that law of nations which she has accepted.

Defence of Mr. Crampton—The Action of Attorney-General Cushing—No Fear of a Rupture.

From the London Chronicle, Nov. 6.

Intelligence from the United States has within the last few days been looked for with more than ordinary interest. The action of commercial enterprise, the derangement caused by unhealthy speculations—questions which in former times agitated the feelings of the community, as one after another of the transatlantic steamers was telegraphed off our coast—have been cheerfully *for the present to the far more important question of peace or war.* It is therefore, with no small amount of gratification we learn by the arrival of the mail steamer *Canada* from the United States that the excitement pervading the inhabitants on the western side of the Atlantic had greatly subsided, or rather, to speak more correctly, that the agitation which certain interested parties had endeavored to raise on the subject of British enlistment on their territories had wholly failed. *Members of the Government might be anxious to create political capital out of the disturbance,* but for the community at large the fact had no interest and no significance.

Let us, first of all, however, do an act of justice to the British Minister at Washington. We have more than once, in comments referring to this subject, stated that Mr. Crampton became the dupe of certain designing persons who wormed themselves into his confidence, prompted to action him in obtaining an exequatur, and then, when they knew by possession of his secrets, betrayed him to the United States Government. We believed him to be the mild dupe—we find he asserts himself to be the innocent victim. The report in the diplomatic circles at Washington is, that Mr. Crampton denies all knowledge of the *agents who professed to have been employed by him for the purpose of obtaining recruits; that the whole affair is the result of a conspiracy, got up by foreigners to embroil both Governments; and that he is in a condition to prove this to be the case.* Nothing more likely. The character of the witnesses who gave evidence against him is, on their own showing, more than questionable; and, after their account of themselves, would hardly be received in any court of justice without corroborative evidence. For the honor of England, no less than for the sake of Mr. Crampton himself, we shall rejoice to learn that her Majesty's representative in America was not mixed up in these shabby transactions.

The report that the American government had written to Lord Clarendon to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton, turns out to be unfounded. *No such demand has yet been made, and the probability is that it will not be made.* Of course the American government will not make such a demand, if Mr. Crampton can establish the fact that the whole case is the result of a conspiracy, and has been trumped up against him for a dishonest purpose. Even if that should not be so—*if Mr. Crampton should unfortunately have so far forgotten himself and the honor of his high office as to meddle in dirty work with which he had no proper concern,* still, as it must be plain that he did so only to oblige his own government, and at their instance, it would be unworthy of the dignity of the United States, to fasten the quarrel upon a subordinate, when the offence was given by the government itself. Mr. Crampton takes that view of the question, as he has caused it to be intimated that if he is removed from the post of British Minister, no other will be sent to occupy his place—in other words, that his government will consider the demand for his recall as an attempt to fix the quarrel upon them. So self-evident is this argument, that we cannot doubt it has presented itself to the American government. If our government have been as temperate and forbearing in their replies as they are represented to have been, the misapprehension in which the whole affair was founded must speedily be explained, and the angry feelings to which that misapprehension gave rise, subside. So far as direct action is concerned, there is no cause to impugn the good faith of the American government.

Whatever may be the case with a few trading politicians, the people at large have no interest in the war now unhappily raging in Europe. *It is not to be expected they should take part with either side;* but least of all have they an interest with Russia. No interest of theirs, either political or social, is to be advanced by Russian success—none to be injured by Russian defeat. Bucemeers and filibusters might reap a profitable harvest in the confusion; but the nation at large have no interest in their gain, especially as that gain would be accompanied by great and serious, and it may be, irreparable loss to vast masses among themselves. The interests of both people are so thoroughly bound up in the preservation of peace, that we can hardly realize the amount of folly on the part of their Governments, or of heated parties on either side, that would force them into hostilities, in which, to say nothing of higher considerations, each has it in his power to do the other incalculable injury, without being able to make any permanent conquest, or arrive at a point where the war could be terminated, except by the thorough exhaustion of both sides.

The Difficulty between England and the United States—Arguments in favor of the Action of our Government—Some Common Sense Reasons why both Countries should be more plastic to each other.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: I can hardly express the pain with which I have read the various articles which have recently appeared in the *Times* upon the subject of the existing difficulties between the British Government and that of the United States. Your columns are almost universally believed in America—rightly or wrongly—to represent the opinions and feelings of the English people, and every rash assertion or intemperate expression contained in them, is supposed to emanate, not alone from the individual conductors of a newspaper, but from the community whose organ they are supposed to be. This circumstance imposes a responsibility upon you which you cannot avoid. You have it in your power to fan a flame on the other side of the Atlantic, which you may be powerless afterwards to quench; or you can, on the other hand, do much, if not everything, towards allaying morbid excitement there, if it exists. And which of these courses have you seen fit to take?

I believe that it is distinctly admitted everywhere that *the laws of the United States have been violated by agents of the British Government,* acting in compliance with instructions received from home. While you do not pretend to deny the fact, you assert in justification of it that, soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia, your Government received such assurances from the American representative in England *of the strong sympathies* of the Administration at Washington and of the people at large of the United States in favor of the allies, that there was no reason to believe that any impediment would be placed in the way of recruiting troops on the soil of the Union. I do not pretend to quote your language, for the article containing it is not before me, but the above is substantially its purport. Now, Sir, I think myself *justified in asserting that no such assurances were or could have been given by Mr. Buchanan in a way that would justify any such inference.* But in asserting this I do not mean to imply that the personal sympathies of almost every Anglo-Saxon American are not always with the cause of human freedom where the issue is distinctly raised, but the neutral policy inaugurated by Washington has become a fixed principle with our people. We did not interfere in the revolutionary struggle between Greece and Turkey, or in that between Hungary and Austria. No Ambassador—at least, none with the experience as a statesman which Mr. Buchanan possesses—would pledge his country in the manner indicated, whatever his sentiments as a man might be.

But if this is only an interpretation answer to your assertion, there is a positive and direct one. Long before the attempts at enlistment were made in the States the Ministers of the different foreign nations residing at Washington—that of Great Britain among the number—were notified that no such violations of our neutrality laws would, under any circumstances, be permitted. Whatever was done in the matter was, therefore, done with the fullest notice. If the law was broken, it was broken understandingly. If the agents of the British Government *had acted without its sanction,* their acts could have been disavowed. If they had followed instructions, and these instructions originated in a *bonâ fide* mistake, proper explanations could have been made. But as neither of these suppositions can be correct, assuming that Mr. Crampton did his duty to his Government, and reported the warning which he had received in common with others of the *corps diplomatique, the British Government has committed a wrong in the premises, and it would be only consistent with English manliness to confess it and to make proper reparation for it.*

You will say, perhaps, that the President and his advisers have not been equally sensitive in reference to the unauthorized acts of Russian agents within our borders. This charge has been frequently made, and as frequently disproved in the United States. That saltpetre and other articles of various kinds used for warlike purposes have found their way indirectly from America to Russia, and Hamburg, is probably true. I should like, however, to be informed how the Government authorities could have interfered to prevent this? *The ultimate destination of* these articles could in no way have been made apparent. Merchandise will find the best paying market, as water will find its level. If Hamburg traders paid higher prices than others, who could prevent their purchasing? But there is a case in point which seems to me conclusively to establish the good faith and impartiality of the American Government. Recent advices tell us of a vessel, laden with arms, seized in an American port by the public authorities, at the demand of the British Consul, upon the suspicion of being laden for Russia; which suspicion turning out to be unfounded, she was released with the consent of that official. And this occurrence took place after the acts complained of on the part of your agents.

Great stress has been laid by you upon Mr. Cushing's letters in reference to the declarations of consuls in courts of justice. You admit that he but enunciated a doctrine recognized beyond the necessity of enunciation; but you do not take into account that such an enunciation had become necessary by what had taken place on a previous occasion. The language was, no doubt, strong,—perhaps too strong, *empris partiens; but was it stronger than would have been made use of here had it followed an attempt on our part, during our late war with Mexico, to enlist recruits for our army on the very soil of Great Britain?*

I cannot think you were serious in what you said about an American invasion of Ireland. The story sounds like one of those gigantic hoaxes in which a certain class of American newspaper correspondents sometimes delight.

An extraordinary fleet has been sent by Her Majesty's Government to the West Indies. Its presence *there (as I hear,* and that threat has been made more pointed *by the fulminating leader in which you first introduced these unhappy differences to the public.* Neither Englishmen nor Americans are easily moved by demonstrations of this kind. Anglo-Saxon "solidity," to use an expression happily applied by the French, *usually results everything like intimidation.* To speak plainly, you won't stand it, nor will we stand it. There is no essential difficulty in the relations of the two countries which demands the presence of such an unusual array of vessels. The American Government would be fully justified in demanding the reason of its being there. It is not long since *you asked the French authorities for a similar explanation with regard to a large naval force in the Mediterranean.* If you wish to maintain peace—and who can doubt that you do?—you should not shake your gauntleted fist in our face. You assert that our people are morbidly sensitive. Perhaps they are. An accidental collision, such as has occurred once before in our histories, might precipitate matters beyond the control of either Government; and then who can foresee the result to humanity, to civilization, and to liberal principles?

Believe me, Sir, the great mass of the population of both countries would deprecate another war as horrible—as fratricidal. We are, in the main, of one blood. Our historical background, up to a certain point, is the same. We have not always been the very best of friends, it is true. When members of the same family quarrel, there is often a bitterness in their animosity beyond what would exist between strangers. Our fundamental qualities are the same, but our temperaments sometimes differ. We are fretful and restless; you are—will you excuse me for saying so?—occasionally dogged and sulky. But what good reason can there be that we should not shake hands across the ocean, and eat our Christmas dinner again in the bonds of family affection, such as existed before we ran away from the paternal roof on account of treatment which you are now the first to condemn? Fate has linked our destinies so closely together that we cannot avoid occasional jostling. Let us both try to be a little more plastic in future. You should not snub us so much as you do, and we should be a little more dignified and regardless of your snubbing, seeing that you are very much given to snubbing one another.

Whatever I may have said above about your course in this matter, I have unbounded respect for the fair-play principles of the *Times.* I appeal to those principles in requesting the publication of this letter.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

LONDON, Nov. 6. AMERICUS.

THE WAR.

Details of the Battle of Kars.

The *Times* and the *Daily News* have letters giving descriptions of the battle of Kars. Both writers speak with great admiration of the valor of the Turks, and of the steady courage of the Russians. The best description of the fight is given by the private letter in the *Times.* We quote it at length:—

THE ATTACK.

On the morning of the 29th, or rather at midnight, the distant rumble of guns was heard by the sentries on Tahmasi, and General Kmety at once called all the troops in that direction under arms, but after this a long interval of silence ensued. About an hour before the dawn sundry suspicious noises were again heard, and at last, by the feeble light of the crescent moon, a large dark moving mass was observed advancing towards a battery in which was Captain Tredgall, a most gallant young soldier; at once the guns were opened on the column, when a loud hurrah arose from enemies unseen, who had almost surrounded the whole of the northwest works. All suspense was now at an end, the corps of Turks in this position found themselves assaulted in front and flank, while a column was moving round in their rear. It was still nearly dark, so that in this, the commencement of the action, very little of our powerful artillery could come into play. The Russian columns, advancing with wonderful steadiness, were met by volleys of musketry at point-blank range, directed from flanking breastworks, while from time to time Tredgall's guns poured out murderous grape. At the extreme point of Tahmasi the enemy actually penetrated into the batteries and were at once bayoneted.

THE DEFENCE.

While this murderous struggle was going on, a vigorous artillery fire from the enemy was kept up on Kanli Tabia, in the plain, far removed from the real point of danger. This, of course, was but a feint. Fort Lake, the key of the whole position on the north, and the English batteries immediately behind the town, which I have mentioned, were now attacked, and the latter being defended by a very weak force, chiefly irregulars, were carried by assault, and the enemy then began shelling the town. But daylight now showed clearly each position and movement of the enemy. General Williams dispatched two or three companies of Rifles to the English Tabias, under one of our best officers, Kadir Bey, and these, with troops from Fort Lake, charged the Russians, and fairly drove them out of the batteries at the point of the bayonet; meantime, from Karadagh, Captain Thompson had, with the eye of a general, albeit a young one, dispatched one or two companies over the gorge and the river, who took up a flanking position in the midst of rocks commanding these English Tabias, and by immense exertions he also got some heavy guns to bear on them, so that he soon changed the Russian retreat into a rabble rout. Some Russian cavalry made a gallant charge, but soon came to grief among some *trous de loup.*

FEROCIOUS COURAGE OF THE TURKS.

Meanwhile the battle was raging at the original point of attack; the rolling fire of musketry was incessant, and the thunder of the artillery from the numerous batteries never ceased for a moment. At one time, and only once, some little symptom of giving way was observed, but no sooner observed than the fresh fire from reinforcements, dispatched by Gen. Williams and Col. Lake, and ably handled by Gen. Kmety, changed the backward into a forward movement; the loud hurrahs of the Russian hosts were soon mingled with the yells of the Turks, who fought with the ferocity of tigers, charging repeatedly with the bayonet. White-turbaned citizens were seen rushing into the fight, hewing with their scimitars; and Lazi mountaineers springing like wolves from behind rocks, and charging with the clubbed rifle or broad two-edged dagger. The gray-coated Russians, too, fought with wondrous courage: again and again they advanced to the deadly breastworks, and were blown from the very mouths of the guns or bayoneted in the batteries. As the action continued, and each new movement of the enemy was tried, the excellence of Col. Lake's batteries was fully proved. Whenever the columns of the enemy were directed they found themselves under a flanking fire of heavy guns; if they gained possession of a battery weaker than the rest, they were again pounded by our artillery from some battery which commanded the weaker point; meantime any assault on the keys of our position was altogether hopeless,—the Colonel himself, under a heavy fire, directed the artillery of the two principal batteries, and well did the Turkish officers, who are second to none in the world in their practical skill in this branch, second his efforts.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS—LACK OF CAVALRY.

I am unable to do justice to this gallant affair of the Heights of Kars; the battle continued without intermission for seven hours, and about midday the Russian columns were seen running down the hills much faster than they had advanced, their cavalry and horse artillery protecting their retreat. Two of our forts, named Kanli Tabia and Tek Tabia, or the one-gun battery, both of which were out of reach of the enemy's light guns, fired into their retreating columns with heavy ordnance, the former battery especially doing much execution. Oh, for two regiments of cavalry to complete our day's work!

RUSSIAN LOSS—OMAR PASHA'S MOVEMENTS.

The number of Russians buried after the battle is said to be over six thousand. The *Daily News* correspondent says: Omer Pacha has communicated with *the Muchir in Kars. It appears that it is his intention* to attack the Russians in the heart of Georgia, and that soon. General Mouravieff will, therefore, have to look to his own safety.

The Crimea.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES NEAR EUPATORIA.

On the 27th Oct. General D'Allonville, with 24 battalions, 38 squadrons, and 36 pieces of artillery, advanced on the road from Eupatoria to Simpheropol as far as the ravine of Tchobatar. He found the Russians firmly established on the opposite side of this ravine, where they have thrown up an entrenchment, defended *by 36 guns, all 32-pounders;* some shots, fired from them at long range, reached our ranks, and struck down several men and horses. Every attempt made to draw the enemy out of their strong position and bring them to an engagement proved unsuccessful. Ten Russian squadrons fell back before four Turkish squadrons which General D'Allonville sent forward against them. On the following day the same manœuvres were repeated with no great result. The scarcity of water, after passing Saki, and the difficulty of supplying the troops with forage, determined the General to return on the the 29th to Eupatoria. The environs of Eupatoria, for a considerable distance, have been totally abandoned by the Russians.

WHY THE RUSSIANS SHOULD EVACUATE THE CRIMEA.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* fosters a presentiment of the evacuation of the Crimea by the Russians. In seeking to maintain her hold on that part of the Crimea which she still occupies, Russia weakens herself—such is the language of the Philo-Russian journal—much more than she would by an evacuation of the province, which must always present several vulnerable points to enemies who are masters of the Black Sea. By sacrificing the Crimea Russia would double her military force, and, above all, her defensive strength. It is, however, difficult, nay, almost impossible to determine on an evacuation. The Allies, on their part, would have almost as much difficulty in abandoning what they have taken, and concentrating all their strength against Perekop. The *esprit possidetis* is a powerful element in a General's calculations. Those Winter quarters may cost the lives of 60,000 or 100,000 men on both sides. But what matters that, since the one surviving half is commissioned to snatch the other half from barbarism, and bring it within the pale of civilization.

ABUNDANCE OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

A correspondent of *le Nord,* (Russian organ,) writing from the Crimea, says:

"I see by the journals that our Crimean army is represented as being badly provisioned, and that it is even supposed that the soldier is in want of necessaries. These lying rumors surprise us but little, for the foreign press has accustomed us to such for a long time. * * * I speak to you of what I have seen, of that which every day passes before my eyes, and I can certify to you that the soldier, far from being exposed to privations, enjoys an abundance, I will even say a luxury of maintenance, such as would be the envy of every army, I don't care which, of Europe. You will, doubtless, allow me to enter into some details upon this head.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY—NO SURRENDER.

The following is the text of the order of the day, dated "Heights of Mackenzie, Oct. 15," by which Prince Gortschakoff announced to his troops his intention not to evacuate the Crimea:

"His Imperial Majesty, our master, having charged me to thank, in his name and in the name of Russia, the valiant warriors who have defended the South side of Sebastopol with so much abnegation, courage, and perseverance, is persuaded that the army, after having acquired liberty of operations in the field, will continue by all possible efforts to defend the soil of Holy Russia against the invasion of the enemy. But, as formerly it pleased the solicitude of the father of the great family (the army) to order, in his lofty foresight, the construction of a bridge at Sebastopol, in order to spare at the last moment as much Russian blood as possible, so now the Emperor has also invested me with full powers to continue the defence of our positions in the Crimea according to circumstances. Valiant warriors! you know what your duty is. We will not voluntarily abandon the country in which St. Vladimir received the water of peace. You have been converted to the Christianity we adore. Be there no conditions which sometimes render the most worthless useless. The practicable, and the great sacrifices demanded of Emperor have shown to be heavy on the vain judge of the moment at which we must change our line of defence, if such be the will of God. It is for us to prove that we know how to justify the confidence of the Czar, who has come into our neighborhood to provide for the defence of his country and the wants of his army. Have confidence in us, as you have hitherto had during all the hours of trial which the decrees of Providence have sent us."

This order, the terms of which show pretty clearly that Prince Gortschakoff wished to familiarize the minds of his army with the alternative of evacuation, is signed "The Commandant of the Army of the South and of the Troops in the Crimea, General-Adjutant Prince Gortschakoff." Before the taking of Sebastopol, the Prince signed "Commandant of the Land and Sea Forces of the Crimea."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S POSITION.

A Crimean correspondent of an Austrian paper in the Russian interest, writes: "The position of our army in the Crimea is a very firm one, and Prince Gortschakoff has made every arrangement which can the better enable him to offer effectual opposition to any operation undertaken by the enemy. He occupies, at present, a commanding position, extending from the northern forts up to Simpheropol, while our outposts extend on the one side as far as the river Argyl (a tributary of the Upper Belbek,) and on the other to the Alma and the Belbek themselves, a third line being thrown out on the road from Simpheropol to Eupatoria."

FORTIFICATIONS OF NICOLAIEFF.

Torleben is said to be working wonders at Nicolaieff. The new gun-boats, which will be manned by the remnant of the Black Sea fleet, will be stationed below Sparskd, where the Ring is 600 fathoms broad. "The two banks of the river will be defended by forts and redoubts. The inhabitants of Nicolaieff were informed that, in case of an attack, they might, if they pleased, retire into the interior. Three-fourths of the people have emigrated, and things are not better at Cherson.

It is said that all the batteries at Odessa are to be disarmed, and the guns sent to Nicolaieff.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

On the 16th Oct. the strength of the whole British army in the Crimea was in round numbers 56,000 men of all ranks, of whom the number of ineffectives was about 4,500. The British cavalry in the Crimea numbers 5,000 sabres.

A letter from Odessa, in the *Opinione of* Turin, states that the blowing up of the forts of Otchakoff by the Russians was both heard and felt at Odessa, a distance of 44 miles, by the shaking of the window panes, and even the springing open of doors.

The *Austrian Gazette* states authoritatively that a French camp for 50,000 men is in the course of formation at Silistria, and that large quantities of provisions and building materials have already been collected there for that purpose.

The last accounts received at Vienna from the Crimea state that the Russian Army, after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops, from Perekop, under Gen. Platoff, was about to assume the offensive, and was making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria.

The *Times'* correspondent at Kinburn reports, on the 22d of October, that two rafts, formed of splendid pieces of white oak, intended for the dock-yard of Nicolaieff, and valued at £30,000, had been captured by our steamers.

Rumors of Peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Chronicle* telegraphed the following on the 7th inst.:

It is again repeated that the Czar has recently made confidential communications to Prussia and Austria of his hearty wishes for a renewal of negotiation.

The Emperor of Austria is related to have expressed himself in the same sense to the Pope's Nuncio at a very recent interview.

M. de Bourqueney has returned to Vienna, furnished, it is said, with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of propositions from Russia.

Prince Gortschakoff (the Russian Minister at Vienna) and the other Russian Ministers to the German Courts, are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw about the middle of this month.

The question of negotiation will then be settled.

Per Contra.—The rumors of peace first circulated by some of the German journals, not being sustained by further intelligence, are rapidly falling in credit. The few journals which speak in the name of Russia deny that any new propositions have been sent from St. Petersburg, and allege that it is the Emperor of France who is sending round the olive branch. The *New Prussian Gazette* even affirms that Napoleon III. has caused it to be notified at Vienna, that he is ready, at this moment, to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points. The *Independance,* which very sensibly discredits this news, however states its belief, that at no time, before or since the fall of Sebastopol, have the Western Belligerent Powers declared themselves disengaged from the "Four Points."

The *Constitutionnel,* remarking on the simultaneous presence of the Saxon and Bavarian Ministers in Paris, says that the general tendency of the secondary German States is now to rally round France. The *Daily News* correspondent thinks, however, that German diplomacy is going to work for the winter for the purpose of depriving us of the legitimate fruits of our expected triumph.

Threatened Rupture Between England and Spain—Causes of the Dispute.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times,* writing on the 3d inst., says: "There are two cases respecting which our own and the Spanish Government are at difference, and which, I regret to say, have each arrived at a stage which seems to threaten very seriously the friendly relations between the two countries; and I have reason to think that Lord Howden has received instructions relative to *these circumstances and the possible result of the* negotiations respecting them, which will be very unpalatable to the Spanish Government."

The chief details of the above-mentioned cases are as follows: Mr. Boylan, an English merchant of great respectability, had been resident for 14 years in the Island of Cuba, and was established at Santiago de Cuba, where he carried on an extensive commerce. About two years since he was suddenly ordered by the authorities to leave the Island, and he proceeded to England to lay his case before his own Government. It is said, though no proofs whatever have been brought forward to back the report, that he *was suspected by the Spanish authorities of being implicated* in political intrigues, which Mr. Boylan firmly denies, declaring, on the contrary, that he has never interfered or had anything to do with politics at all, and that his own interests were entirely bound up with the peace and prosperity of the Island. It appears that our Government took up Mr. Boylan's case very strongly. He had been subjected to heavy losses by being obliged to *abandon his large establishment in Cuba,* and they insisted on the Spanish Government making him due reparation. The result of the negotiations which ensued was that the latter agreed to do so, and it was mutually arranged that the case should be submitted to arbitration, our Government nominating Mr. Murr, English Consul at New-Orleans, as their arbitrator, and the Spanish Government the Marquis de Espana, then Governor of Santiago de Cuba, on their side. Mr. Boylan was also allowed to return to Cuba for a year to arrange his affairs and abide the result of the arbitration; but now comes the most serious part of the case. *In April last, before the result of the arbitration* was known, and, indeed, before the English arbitrator had even arrived, Mr. Boylan received a peremptory order from the authorities of Santiago de Cuba to leave the Island within eight days, the pretext for which was that he had not fulfilled the conditions on which he was allowed to return, the principal of which were that he must either take out a letter of naturalization (which would require him to change his religion,) or must apply to the Captain-General for special permission to remain longer. The latter condition he had complied with, having memorialized the Captain-General, stating that he had found it impossible hitherto to dispose of his property there, and praying for further time to allow him to do so. To this memorial no answer was received, nor would the authorities of Santiago de Cuba allow Mr. Boylan to proceed to the Havannah to lay his case before the Captain-General, but he was put on board a French merchant vessel at Santiago, and conveyed again to England. The result of all this has been that Mr. Boylan is ruined, and that our government, naturally indignant at the conduct pursued by the Spanish authorities, after the two governments had agreed to submit the whole case to arbitration, have demanded full and speedy satisfaction, and I believe that it has been formally intimated that the *continuance of friendly* relations between England and Spain may depend on these demands being promptly complied with.

The other cause is also a very serious one. A Spanish vessel called the *Fernando Po,* and owned by Barcelona houses, sailed from that port for Fernando Po, having on board a great number of water-casks, respecting which she possessed no document to prove that they were required for any lawful purpose. She was captured by two English cruisers—the *Dolphin,* Lieutenant-Commander Warren, and the *Misc,* Lieutenant-Commander Rose—on suspicion of being employed in the Slave-trade, and was sent to Sierra Leone for trial by the mixed commission there. The result is not yet known. The owners have addressed strong reclamations to the Government here, and among them is Don Domingo Moscoso, who was long established on the African coast, and, according to the official reports of our authorities, was engaged most extensively in the Slave-trade at Whydah, and other parts.

It came to the knowledge of our Government that this person had been selected by the Government here to fill the post of Governor of Fernando Po, which, lying in the bight of Biafra, and under the absolute sway of such a person, would become a mere dépôt for the convenience of Slave-traders, and strong remonstrances were made against such an appointment, in the face of the engagements existing between the two countries respecting the Slave-Trade; but it appears that the Spanish Government persist in their intention, and that things have gone so far that our Government have felt it necessary to intimate that the appointment of Don Domingo Moscoso as Governor of Fernando Po will be regarded as tantamount to making that island a depôt for slaves, and that it will be dealt with accordingly.

Accounts of Rising Wrathful, from the Western Alliance—The Mission of Count Gyulai—Sweden to Sandhelsbaken.

From the London Times.

As days pass by we doubt of the sympathy of Sweden for the Allies and their cause. It is difficult to determine how these common views and sentiments can be developed into action. Now, one thing is clear,—that to draw such a State into war without the firm purpose of carrying on the contest until the enemy be disabled for revenge, would be gross political immorality. Sweden, by herself is weak, but she can supply the Allies with much that they want,—ports close to the enemy's shores, supplies and shelter for troops during an eight months' Winter, a large army of her own, and a multitude of craft fitted for the navigation of those shallow seas. With her assistance we could strike a speedy and fatal blow at Russian power in the North,—without her all that we do must partake of the nature of a foray; we may destroy, but cannot settle; we may lame the enemy for a time, but cannot cripple him for futurity. If Sweden, therefore, do hesitate, and give us all we ask, it must be on the understanding that she shall be protected against all eventualities. If we seek this alliance and obtain it, there can be no more talk of having done enough, of military honor being satisfied, and peace being now only a question for diplomatists. We shall have deepened the character of the struggle, and from limitation passed on to repression. It is therefore, with no blindness to the consequences that we regard this momentous conjuncture. If the nations be in earnest—if the prosecution of the war cannot be resolutely, and at any sacrifice, be the determination, and not the boast of the English people—if we overthrow, once for all, of the European energy by their real and sad aim, then let them seek the alliance which will give them strength for a great and successful effort.

General Gyulai is at Stockholm, and his object is, it is said, to draw closer the bonds which unite Sweden to the Western Powers. There can be little doubt that his mission extends to the participation in an offensive alliance. So far, therefore, as the Governments of France and England are concerned, the project has evidently been approved, and it is now for Sweden to shape her course. Far be it from us to press any State to an inconsiderate step. If Sweden joins the Allies, she will doubtless have fixed her destiny. She will be the last, the nearest, the most unexpected foe of the Northern Despot. Hence, she will incur the deepest and most unquenchable hatred. She will have the honor, but she will also have the danger, to be an advanced post of civilization. For a century to come the first blow of any renewed aggression must fall on her, or on the Turkish Empire. Hence, it is no light matter for her statesmen to ponder. Let them reflect wisely and well. If, however, they do this, we have little doubt of their decision. They will see that there is a land which Russia envies, and would have, if she can work her will. The experience of past times may tell them that deference and conciliation, neutrality and treaties, rigidly observed, will have no power to avert the danger. They may fear lest to offend the Czar when they know that, angry or appeased, his purpose is the same, and that the wars of Russia, actuated by selfishness and greed of conquest, have seldom risen in motive even to the poor dignity of revenge. On the other hand, placing aside all considerations of justice, national spirit, and human liberty, Sweden may look to a high position and great material advantage by choosing a manly course. The country will be brought into closer connection with the West, and its geographical isolation will be counterbalanced by its political importance. On the question of support the Swedish Sovereign and people may cast away apprehension. If we know anything of our countrymen and our Allies, we feel sure that neither England nor France will draw Sweden from its strict neutrality without a firm resolve that it shall undertake nothing for having dared boldly in a good cause. If her alliance be asked, she may accept it with a full conviction that it is reciprocal and generous, and that it will last, through failure and victory, until the end be attained.

Of the immediate military results we will say little, but they have been equally appreciated by the hopes of the Western nations and the apprehensions of Russia. Our enemy is at present well defended by distance and the rigor of almost polar Winter. For this reason he is able to leave the protection of the Baltic coasts to a small army, supported by the militia of the provinces. Whole divisions of his troops are, one after another, marched down to the South. But with a strong hostile force on his frontier the conditions of the war would be very different. The population of Sweden, though not large, is essentially fit for war; her soldiers are among the best in the world; her seamen are accustomed to the waters and to the vessels in which they can be best navigated; the gunboats on the coast are numerous and efficient; by the use of these aids we might well within a twelvemonth occupy great towns, if not provinces of the enemy, after having destroyed the chief naval stronghold of the North, and see the fleet of the Baltic sink into the depths, like that which was the pride of Nicolaieff and Sebastopol. Such, we repeat, must be the note of an alliance which is not yet formed. To its conclusion we earnestly call the attention of all who are earnest in this contest, whether they be actually belligerent or have not yet emerged from under the spell of neutrality.

DENMARK.

The Sound Dues—Russia as Mediator.

The Hamburg (Nov. 5) correspondence of the London *Times* writes: There is some reason to believe that, after all, Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States, and proposed, as an adjustment of the difficulties, that Denmark shall cede her island of St. Thomas to the United States for the sum of five millions of dollars, and total exemption of American ships and cargo from the future payment of the Sound dues. Although the colony is of no value to Denmark in a pecuni

[illegible]

SUGAR.—[illegible]

COFFEE.—[illegible]

RICE.—[illegible] Bengal have [illegible]

[illegible]

AMERICAN STOCKS continue in calm, with a limited business. Sellers of United States 6's 1868, at 106; of Massachusetts Sterling at par; of Pennsylvania 5's Inscriptions at 72, Bonds at 80; of Virginia 6's at 86, Sterling 5's at 84@84½; of Boston City 5's at 94. Buyers of Pennsylvania Railroad 6's at 85; of Maryland Sterling 5's at 91. Canada 6's improving, 108½.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Cotton Trade.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 9, 1855.

The market continues active, and prices have further advanced ⅛d. ⅌ lb. The sales for the week are 74,000 bales, of which 24,000 bales are on speculation and for export, leaving 50,000 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Market firm. We quote:

Fair Orleans	6⅜d	Middling Orleans	5⅞d
Fair Mobiles	6¼d	Middling Mobiles	5¾d
Fair Uplands	6⅛d	Middling Uplands	5⅝d

[illegible]

The Money market has been quiet and comparatively easy during the week, and discounts are obtainable at 6 to 6½ ⅌ cent. under the Bank rate. The drain of gold from the Bank of England has been arrested, as well, we understand, as that from the Bank of France; and after the sudden and severe action taken by these institutions, we rather expect to find that the stocks of bullion in the vaults of both [illegible] temporarily augmented. [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.

Bread and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 9, 1855.

[illegible]

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the [illegible]

The new steamship [illegible] arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, bringing intelligence to the 20th inst.

We are indebted to [illegible], for the following account of her voyage:

[illegible]

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

The [illegible] takes wing for home to-day, and promises to be looking at your headlands, in three days, and in your harbor in a few hours added thereto, which she will probably do, if the weather is of ordinary temper.

Hon. JOHN [illegible] is one of her passengers, from New-Orleans, and will go home in her, not having participated in our yesterday festivities.

The Queen's Saint day came off, 'mid clouds and threatenings, a very grand and pleasant time, for all of our parade dignity; some six or seven thousand soldiery of all classes, regular and militia, were on parade and passed in review before the Captain-General; the line extended along the "paseo" from the Teatro Tacon to the Campo-Marti, across it through the [illegible] and for a half mile on Queen-street. The volunteers displayed the results of discipline and drill, showing to quite as much advantage as the old trained soldiers. The lovely and gay of the land gathered at the Palace in the evening, where were found the best of our male titled officials, and all who have the entré to our only "good society."

Several American ladies—a Mrs. B——, of New-[illegible], very much admired and caressed,—would have been present, but for the inability of the Consul of the United States to attend them, owing to the sickness of his youngest child, which he will probably lose. The Palace was better illuminated than I have ever seen it; the display of the people, [illegible] joys, which are but gilded miseries, [illegible] the "Plaza [illegible]" and the music good.

Our "local artists," in the exhibition of religious [illegible], drawn from the Bible, are having jammed houses. The Opera nights continue to attract—and the comedy at the "Villa Nueva" finds lots, who wish to laugh at folly.

I hand files and printed reports. Health good—and the people enjoying things as they are. As ever, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.

The English View of the Recent Difficulty between England and the United States.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.

"They who play at bowls must expect to meet with rubs," but the acrimonious letter of the 19th from your older correspondent here, S., reminds me of a caricature in a London journal that enjoys (like Mr. CUSHING) "world-wide fame"—"Punch," representing the old comedian, LISTON, looking appalled at his wonderful resemblance to VISCOUNT MORPETH, and saying, "Curse that fellow, he'll take the bread out of my mouth." Reassure, I pray you, your correspondent as to S. E.'s intentions. Moreover, I do not write by any authority; I have not any connection with the British Legation, and am very far from being a "personage"—even in my own estimation. A BARBARIAN says, "The Almighty put into man's hand the knowledge of printing to counteract the invention of artillery," and thus, I enunciated opinions and views, solely my own, (but gathered from a varied European correspondence, and from credible information here,) in the desire of aiding to divert a danger which I fear to be far more imminent than is generally represented. It is not easy to extract the pennyworth of bread from the ocean of sack in your correspondent's letter,—his charges against me of error, from his verbiage and scurrility. The use of such phrases as "disgraceful falsehood," "another indelible stain to the numbers which already sully the page of English diplomacy," "convicted of misrepresentation," &c., &c., betray both the bad taste of the writer, and a desire rather to disguise, and turn public attention from, than to investigate the truth.

I deny, and challenge to the proof, the assertion of your correspondent, that Lord CLARENDON—a statesman of unsullied honor and incapable of equivocation—"has assured the United States Government that the sole object of the fleet is to intercept Russian privateers, and that no present or contemplated relations with the United States has influenced the measure."

On referring to the *Union* of Saturday, (I believe,) it will be seen, that a very different admission is made, *and apparently by authority*, by that organ of the Administration.

My London letters inform me, that on receipt of the news of the unprecedented attack on the British Minister at Philadelphia, the additions to the fleet were instantly ordered to sea; and that on the arrival of subsequent accounts with Mr. CUSHING's insulting letters, a firm and dignified note was addressed to the United States Government.

Your correspondent S. must surely perceive the words "United N. A. Colonies" were a mere misprint for "British N. A. Colonies."

I am not entitled to assume the name S. gives me, of "Mr. CRAMPTON's Champion," and I entertain no doubt that if that able and justly popular gentleman had been called upon, according to comity and justice, for his refutation of any derogatory statements, he would have needed no defender. *But this course would not have forwarded the objects of his assailants.*

I now repeat briefly my view, as received from credible sources in England, in Nova Scotia, and here, of the causes of the existing difficulty: The British Government, in the beginning of the present year, actuated by the receipt of a great number of applications for military services,—and borne out by the comments of the United States press, gave instructions to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia to embody at Halifax a Foreign Legion, directing him to take such steps as might be necessary to make the fact known to Mr. CRAMPTON, and to the numerous applicants. With these duties Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, then about to proceed to the United States, in connection with his affairs as Director of the North American Railway, was charged. I do not credit that any other British "functionaries" received any instructions on the subject; and my informant at Halifax assures me that no British officer—unless gentlemen whose commissions in this Legion were granted, contingent on a sufficient number of their countrymen volunteering to go to Halifax, for the purpose of serving in the ranks, be quoted as such,—was ever in the United States in any manner employed in the matter.

The British Government, we know, commanded, and their subordinates inculcated, above all, strict respect to the laws of the United States, with which proviso they doubtless thought this country would willingly send forth the large European military immigration, now in their midst, to their battle field.

A change, however, of popular sentiment, on very mistaken grounds, as S. may find from a late admirable article in the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, and owing to the acts of certain parties, (who would appear, from the result, to have *designed* to frustrate the British object, and to lay traps for others,) led, I apprehend, to the matter being taken up by the Government at Washington, who selected their course of action—namely: that of international remonstrance, as avowed in Mr. CUSHING's letters, through Mr. BUCHANAN, in London. It is admitted that the British Government received this remonstrance in the most friendly spirit; expressed their regret that any occurrence should have caused a belief of the violation of the laws of the United States; explained their clear instructions on the point of those laws, the extent of which had been fully explained by Mr. MARCY in his published dispatch to Mr. SOULE; and, further, as admitted by S., declared, in proof of their good-will, and with the desire of preventing the *possibility* of further misunderstanding, that all enlistments for the Foreign Legion should be stopped throughout the British North American Provinces.

These orders which were, I believe, known in Halifax in the end of July or beginning of August, were so peremptory, that if, as alleged, Mr. WAGNER or any other wag did collect volunteers, their services would have been rejected.

Letters from the best authority inform me, that the question was thus *considered by the British Government and by the United States Minister satisfactorily settled.*

I challenge the correctness of S.'s statement, that Mr. MARCY demurred to this understanding, and required something further. If so, *what* was required? And to what end? It was assuredly competent for the United States Government at that time, to *ask for the recall of Mr. Crampton or any other British officials*, though such an act would have been as uncourteous as unjust, unless founded on their failure to give, when requested, a satisfactory refutation of any charges to their discredit.

But a very different course was adopted by Mr. CUSHING, one, of violation of international comity and of individual justice, in denouncing as a criminal the "representative" of England in a Court, where he had no status!

It would seem that the U. S. District-Attorney at Philadelphia honorably demurred to bringing on the trial, or *pretended trial*, of the *yet unsentenced* Danish Jew, HERTZ, but received orders to do so from the Attorney-General of the U. S., whose letters were read in court by his special authority, thus depriving them of the character of instructions to a subordinate, and *placing them on record as documents from the chief legal member of the Government.* It is needless to refer again to the incorrect and insulting inferences conveyed in those undignified letters, or to the garbled and incomplete statement of the reply of the British Government.

The proceedings, avowedly addressed to ulterior ends than the punishment of the offender before the court, would have been too obviously of no possible effect save to create ill will, and to evince a degree of hostility, which had broken all bounds, towards a nation whose friendly offices had been but lately exerted to heal the differences indiscreet Envoys had created between Spain, France, and the United States.

Time would be indeed wasted in meeting S. on the question of the credibility of Messrs. HERTZ and STROBEL. S. appears to carp at Mr. CRAMPTON's communications with one at the moment belonging to the British Legion in Nova Scotia and Canada. Is he aware that those countries are not a part of the United States? That Mr. CRAMPTON is under no official restrictions there?

If HERTZ and STROBEL are worthy of credit, why were not the Consuls accused by them put on their trials? True, it would be a far greater act of discourtesy than the withdrawal of their exequaturs, without a request for their explanation; but what of that?

S. seems to think that international discourtesy to Prussia, to a Consul involves international illegality to a Minister here!

Let us reverse the question. What should we say in the United States on learning that Mr. BUCHANAN—while residing on terms of constant and apparently amicable intercourse with the British Government at London—had, on taking up his morning paper, found himself tried, in the person of some paid ruffian, at Cork, and denounced as a malefactor—while Mr. MARCY and the United States Government were insulted in the most gross manner—by the Attorney-General for Ireland by letter, and by his deputy orally, under pretence of his having countenanced an insurrection?

The United States would feel and resent so great an insult at whatever cost, and her press would tell the British Government that they had added the part of the coward and the hypocrite to that of the bully, if in reply to their remonstrance that Government had been mean enough to say they were not responsible for the acts and words of their Attorney-General for Ireland, or his paid deputies!

The attempt to degrade the representative of an allied country, it would be truly said, degrades your own, and he who has so acted is unworthy of remaining in her service.

"S." must be well aware the British Minister had no status in Court, and could not, therefore, impeach STROBEL's testimony. The British Consul in Philadelphia was not affected by any evidence on the trial.

HERTZ's confession was found necessary to attach him while its very nature, and Mr. CUSHING's instructions, had carefully guarded against any refutation on his part.

Mr. CUSHING must have studied the TITUS OATES trials, and those of the Rye House Plot, in British history. The proceedings in Cincinnati and Philadelphia have, it must be confessed, been improved upon the doctrines therein put in practice.

I do not think I shall stand alone, among well-thinking American citizens, in the above views. They present, I conceive, a correct picture of the existing difficulty, not one of the least peculiarities of which is the evident effort made from a certain quarter to deceive the public mind. The truth of the lines,

"The mind of mortals, in perverseness strong,
Imbibes with dire facility the wrong,"

has been strangely exemplified in this matter.

I have no other informant than the public press respecting the *occupation*, from both oceans, of Central America, by fillibuster parties under Colonels KINNEY and WALKER. I referred to the latter solely as to the recruiting, and if S. will refer to the California papers he will find that the two last "levies" to reinforce Col. WALKER were openly raised (as subsequently at Rock Island) and openly avowed and recognized in the streets of San Francisco.

The simple statement of the British Consul in New-York, *that no communication respecting the bark Maury has been transmitted to the British Government*, is a fair sample how all these fogs would vanish before the unvarnished truth. I advise my brother correspondent S. to recommend to his informants what a British exile, "Cuffy," called "a leetle of the integrity dodge." Z. Z.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A School in the Fifteenth Ward.

They had a sort of exhibition and general examination of the higher classes in Mr. WASHINGTON SMITH's crack school—No. 35, in Thirteenth-street—Friday. The exercises consisted of quizzes of the scholars in history, algebra, &c., the reading of prize compositions, declamations, music, both vocal and instrumental, distribution of prizes, and pertinent addresses from visitors. The lads appeared to be well "up" in every department on which they were questioned. The music was capital—Mr. CROSBY acting as conductor, and Prof. OTTINGER assisting. The prizes consisted of choice books, and were presented to the first boy in each class. The two highest, for compositions, were bestowed upon Masters—they are all masters here, we noticed—E. H. GILMAN and W. H. EVERETT. These were well deserved, the compositions were capital, we were only sorry they had not chosen subjects closer home and of an easier sort.

This is the School out of which such a crowd goes up to the Free Academy every year—the banner School in this matter. The specimens of drawing, over which Mr. HUNTER, the First Assistant, presides, were especially creditable.

A peep into Miss WRIGHT's—the Girls'—Department showed several hundred girls in excellent order, and all hard at work upon their lessons. The walls of their room are finely frescoed. The attention which the Trustees gave when the building was erected to ventilation, light and heating arrangements, is producing good fruit daily.

Miss LINDSEY's—the Primary—Department is in like excellent condition. The little ones are not thrust into a damp basement, as was once the custom in our town, but they are well accommodated and in as wholesome apartments as their elders. Among the little fellows here we noticed the children of several of the nabobs of the Fifteenth Ward, —and looking indeed upon the company generally, it was hard to believe that there were any poor people represented there. Yet everybody knows that *all* classes of the Ward stick by their Public Schools. The standing of the Schools may easily be guessed, when it is remembered that such men as Professor Loomis, Judge Mason, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., and Dr. Blakeman, are upon the Local Committee, and are all working members. There was a fair sprinkling of the patrons of the School present yesterday—both male and female.

The Central Union Democrats.

The surging waters of Democracy have thrown to the surface a little political skiff, whose rudder is grasped by the potent hand of JOHN COCHRANE. He is very anxious to bring his frail bark into still water. Tammany opened its doors wide, last evening, (we have got through with our figure) to Mr. COCHRANE and his party. SAMUEL OSGOOD presided, as Chairman; L. F. HARRISON discharged the onerous duties of Secretary; and there was an attendance of some twenty members. The meeting was comprised of *Softs*, *Hards*, and *Halfs*, who are anxious to unite, in one body, "the Democracy of New-York," and present a Spartan phalanx to all *foes* that dare invade the sacred precincts of the Custom-House. Some speeches were made, some slight *Democratic discussion* ensued, and, finally, resolutions were adopted calling for returns from the *Unionists* of the City, on the first Friday of December, setting forth the number of *dove-like*, *Job-like* Democrats, in each of the Wards, who are prepared to aid JOHN COCHRANE in throwing oil on the troubled waters that are now lashing the foundations of the Custom-House, in the Empire City.

Our County Canvassers.

Our Board of County Canvassers have been in session eleven days, and have reached and considered the returns from twelve Wards. This, under the circumstances, is doing pretty well. But the order of their proceeding is not well calculated to quiet the nerves of those who presented charges of fraud. If they were correct, the Inspectors were, in some cases, not free from blame, and now the canvassers are sending back the returns that do not appear correct, to those very Inspectors against whom Messrs. JORDON and MORRIS were so bitter. When the Canvassers have finished their labors, it will be as much the duty of those who made charges of fraud, to carry them before a court, as it was to present them to the Board.

Grading Fifty-ninth-street.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom was referred the petition recently submitted to their Board, of numerous property-owners and others, to compel the completion of the contract for grading Fifty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, met yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The entire Committee were in attendance, Aldermen Mr. TUCKER, (Chairman,) CHRISTIE and VARIAN. A numerous representation of the petitioners were present.

Mr. JOHN QUIN first appeared before the Committee and explained the reasons of the contract, and the reasons why its fulfillment had been delayed. The death of his father, the original contractor, and the refusal of the Comptroller to pay them some $25,000 due upon contracts already completed, were stated as the leading reasons of the protraction of the work. He was obliged, he said, to delay the prosecution of the grade until this money was paid, and the moment the payment was made he should enter upon its completion.

Mr. J. McDONALD with several others who followed him, urged that the time specified for the completion of the work expired over two years since. The street they alleged was a very important street, and should be graded at once. It was the main street that led to the Hudson River dock, between Fifty-first and Sixty-fifth streets. They protested against waiting the payment of any moneys claimed to be due from the Comptroller. They asked that if the work could not be proceeded with at once, the present contract be declared null, and a new contract be entered into with parties who would insure its speedy completion.

Mr. QUIN said that he should insist upon his contract.

The Committee decided before making their report to get the opinion, in the matter, of the Counsel to the Corporation.

City Mortality.

Weekly report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 17th day of November to the 24th day of November, 1855: Men, 67; women, 67; boys, 119; girls, 107. Total, 360. Adults, 134; children, 226; males, 186; females, 174; colored persons, 14.

DISEASES:

Abscess of thigh	1	Dropsy in heart	1	Inflam. of lungs	30
Albuminaria, & Bright's disease of kidn'ys	1	Drowned	2	Inflam. stomach	1
Apoplexy	6	Dysentery	4	Influenza	1
Apoplexy, serous	1	Enlargement of heart	2	Liver, disease of	2
Bleeding, lungs	1	Enlargement of liver	1	Lungs, dis'e of	1
Bronchitis	7	Epilepsy	2	Malform'n heart	1
Burned, scalded	1	Erysipelas	4	Marasmus, adult	1
Cancer, stom'ch	1	Fever, bilious	1	Marasmus, inf.	17
Cholera infan'm	1	Fever, puerperal	2	Old Age	1
Colic	1	Fever, scarlet	25	Palsy	4
Compression of brain by a fall	2	Fever, typhoid	3	Parturit'n, diff't	1
Cong'tion, brain	13	Fract're of thigh run over	1	Pleurisy	1
Cong'tion lungs	3	Fracture, dislocation of neck	1	Premature birth	2
Consumption	40	Fracture of skull	1	Rheumatism	1
Convul. adult	1	Heart, disease of	6	Rupture, heart	1
Convul. infant	34	Heart, disease of valv'ar	3	St. Vitus' Dance	1
Croup	13	Hooping cough	6	Scrofula	2
Debility, infant	7	Hysteria	1	Small pox	1
Diabetes	1	Inflam. of bowels	3	Softening brain	1
Diarrhoea	5	Inflam. of brain	4	Stillborn	24
Dropsy	2	Inflam. of liver	1	Sui'de, arsenic	1
Dropsy in chest	1			Tumor of brain	1
Dropsy in head	13			Tumor of neck	1
				Ulcerati'n bowels	1
				Ulcer'tion throat	1
				Urinary infilt'on	1
Total					360

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	5	Stillborn and premature birth	26
Brain and nerves	90	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	41
Generative organs	3	Uncertain seat and general fevers	25
Heart and blood vessels	12	Urinary organs	8
Lungs, throat, &c.	102	Unknown	—
Old age	1		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	30		
Total			360

Of which nine were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	16	IX	17	XVII	24
II	—	X	15	XVIII	14
III	1	XI	28	XIX‡	21
IV	14	XII†	16	XX	31
V*	15	XIII	18	XXI	14
VI	15	XIV	17	XXII	14
VII	29	XV	12		—
VIII	15	XVI	18	Total	360

*Includes City Hospital. † Includes Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals. ‡ Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital.

INTERMENTS REGISTERED.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Calvary	14	26	59	42	141
Potter's Field	10	5	12	16	43
City Inspector's Office	39	32	41	41	144
Trinity	1	3	2	3	10
Harlem	2	—	1	2	5
Harlem, Episcopal	—	—	—	1	1
Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.	—	1	—	—	1
St. Marks	1	—	2	—	3
Hebrew	—	—	1	1	2
Total	67	67	119	107	360

AGES.—Under 1 year, 121; 1 to 2 years, 41; 2 to 5 years, 19; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 8; 20 to 25 years, 16; 25 to 30 years, 27; 30 to 40 years, 25; 40 to 50 years, 21; 50 to 60 years, 16; 60 to 70 years, 10; 70 to 80 years, 1; 80 to 90 years, 8; unknown, 2. Total, 360.

NATIVITIES.—England, 7; France, 1; Germany, 31; Ireland, 59; Mexico, 1; Poland, 1; Prussia, 1; United States, 251; Unknown, 2; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1. Total, 360.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 9; City Hospital, 6; Colored Home Hospital, 4; Jews' Hospital, 2; New-York Orphan Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 2; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 3. Total, 28.

THOS. K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 17, 1855.

An Ex-Member of Congress Found Guilty of Assault and Battery.

Hon. HENRY J. SEAMAN, of Richmond County, indicted for an assault and battery on EDWARD BANKER, was tried on the 22d inst. and found guilty. The testimony showed that in August last, Mr. BANKER went upon the plank-road at the side of his farm, near Richmond, in his carriage, with his wife and children, to enter his gate. The defendant, SEAMAN, obstructed his passage with nine laboring men, and ordered him to be "pitched over the fence" and not to be allowed to enter his gate. To prevent his entry and in furtherance of the orders of Mr. SEAMAN, one HIGGINS bruised and injured Mr. BANKER so that he was under medical treatment for a long time—and oxen were yoked to the back of his carriage and it was drawn off 600 feet on another road by defendant's orders. Mr. S. claimed a right to the road under a deed from the Port Richmond Plank-road Company, which was offered in evidence, but which was decided not to be a valid conveyance. It appeared that Mr. S. wanted Mr. B. to pay for a right to pass over the road between the farms of Mr. SEAMAN's wife and Mr. BANKER's. The case having been adjourned to the 22d inst., the Judge charged the Jury, and after a short absence they returned with a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner was defended by Hon. TRUMAN SMITH.

A Worthy Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: On the corner of Broadway and Broome streets, there is an institution for giving instruction to females in several of the arts and sciences, such as engraving on wood, designing patterns, &c. The origin of the institution was to open up new paths for the employment of females, and especially, but not exclusively, intended for those who will be dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood. Many of the arts and sciences which require little physical force or manual labor are successfully employed, either as means of subsistence or as elegant accomplishments, by the females of France. The finest specimens of jewelry, admired for delicacy of workmanship and beauty of design; many splendidly executed wood, steel, and copper engravings; exquisitely carved cameos; beautifully painted porcelain, and the craft of Lapidary, are all among the handiworks of the females of that country.

A Man Out of Shape.

There is a man attending the Northern Dispensary as a patient whose case is very remarkable. He was standing stooping forward, when a bag of grain, from the fifth story, fell upon him; hence his present crippled condition. His breast bone is strangely pressed forward; his heart is felt beating several inches below its proper place; his ribs are very much displaced, yet no bone is broken. He is about 60 years old, and is a great curiosity to the medical men of the City.

☞ One of the tables in APPLETON's bookstore is adorned with a beautiful piece of sculpture which—unfortunately we must think for its appreciation here—is not the work of a foreigner. It represents a child—a bright girl of some five summers who after a chase has caught a butterfly. She is just dropping the flowers which she has carried in her dress—absorbed so utterly in her curiosity concerning her captive. The expression of this sentiment is admirably given, and the whole thing is one of extraordinary beauty. The artist is a native of this State, who has spent much time studying in Rome. This work was finished while he was there, some eighteen months since, but only lately—because of its author's modesty—has been placed where the public could get a sight of it. Mr. WILSON's studio is in APPLETON's building, and in it we have seen some other curiosities of art; among them the figure of a boy playing ball, just ready to be cut in marble, which we are sure will be much admired.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 881, 549, 497, 27, 15, 16, 22, 31, 464, 766, 774, 777, 786, 789, 790, 197, 396, 406, 513, 806, 814, 815, 819, 824, 825, 826, 827, 831, 833, 835 to 840, 842, 708 to 713, 121, 792, 842 to 850.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Adjourned to December next.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 73, 93, 98, 101, 105, 123, 126, 153, 155 to 161.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 24.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

The case of *Ross Winans* vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company* was submitted to the Jury this morning. Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Whiting argued for the defence during two days and a part of another, and Mr. Latrobe summed up on Friday. Judge NELSON charged the Jury this morning, occupying but about an hour and a quarter, after which the Jury retired to consider of their verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 24.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer, Slosson, Hoffman and Campbell.

Gildersleeve vs. *Mahoney*.—Order affirmed without costs.

Same vs. *Same*.—Order to be settled.

Loop vs. *Westervelt, et al.*—Order to be settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Ormsby vs. *Babcock*.—Plaintiff entitled to costs for whole amount.

Ford vs. *Kerwin*.—Decision of Special Term affirmed.

Graham vs. *Anthony*.—Motion for judgment upon answer as frivolous, denied without costs.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Motion for judgment as frivolous demurrer granted with $10 costs.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—[illegible] plaint, as irregular, so that it be made more complete, reversed. No costs to either party.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Motion that cause passed on calendar be not down, &c., denied.

Rolle vs. [illegible].—Judgment that proceeds of sale be equally divided, deducting costs of sale and fees of referee. No costs to either party.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

MORE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION—A DEPUTY SHERIFF CONVICTED FOR MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.

A very large crowd attended the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, to witness the trial of Thomas Carlin, Deputy Sheriff, charged with malfeasance in office. It was about a gray horse, and altogether it was a rich case. The plaintiff was Mr. Arthur T. Jones, Auctioneer, &c., doing business at No. 115 Broadway, lately at No. 54 William-street; now living in Twenty-third-street, but recently at New-Rochelle. Mr. James E. Whiting conducted Mr. Jones' case, assisted by Mr. Jones himself. For Mr. Thomas Carlin, the defendant, appeared Mr. Henry L. Clinton and Mr. E. W. Stoughton.

It was, as we have said, all about a gray horse. In the Summer of 1854, Mr. Jones, being acquainted with Mr. John Collins, of New-Rochelle, son of Mr. E. K. Collins, of the Collins line of steamers, took a fancy to a certain gray horse which was a favorite with Mrs. Collins. Mr. Jones expressed a desire to purchase the horse. Mr. John Collins, studying his wife's affections, did not choose to sell the horse. In the Fall of that year, Mr. Collins placed the horse for lodging and keep, in the livery stable of Mr. Schute, at New Rochelle, and shortly afterwards, in the month of November, Mr. Schute called upon Mr. Jones and offered to sell him the horse for $100. Mr. Jones bought the horse. There was no evidence produced on the trial to show that Mr. Schute sold the horse without authority, or that Mr. Jones purchased him in an illegal manner. About the sale and the purchase there was no distinct testimony at all. Suffice it to say that Mr. Jones obtained possession of the horse, and placed him in the stable of Messrs. Cleaver & Mason, Nos. 57 and 59 Mercer-street. At this point we will take up Mr. Jones' evidence on his examination by Mr. Whiting. But it is worth while to say that, by consent of the Court, Mr. Jones opened his own case by reading a long verbose document, in which he did not spare Governor Clark, the District Attorney, or Judge Beebe. Mr. Jones is a gentleman of excitable temperament, and the document is not exactly presentable to the public. So we don't publish it. Mr. Jones, after a few preparatory questions from Mr. Whiting, to which he duly responded, continued as follows:

I gave $100 for the horse; I conceive that he was worth that; he was never taken from the stable in my presence; the papers you show me were furnished to me by Mr. Cleaver, of the firm of Cleaver & Mason, in Jan. 1855; after those papers were handed to me I had an interview with Mr. Carlin, Deputy Sheriff; I did not at first know him, but Mr. Foreman, who was with me, did; a conversation commenced with Carlin, in which Carlin said "I am now on my way to Beebe & Donaho's office, who wish me to withdraw the replevin suit, but I am not going to be humbugged, and I will not withdraw the suit, until I put the horse back into the stall where I took him from;" I told him it was a trick to get the horse out of my possession on false pretences, as they had done twice before, and told him he must not withdraw the suit, until he had put him back where he had taken him from, and Carlin said he would not.

It seems that the writ of replevin, alluded to by Mr. Jones, was taken out by himself, and placed in Mr. Carlin's hands, and that by some jugglery, it was not served as it ought to have been, and that Mr. Collins was allowed, through the agency of a man named Cruger, to recover the horse, in despite of the Sheriff and the writ. The evidence continues thus:

James C. Willett, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am Under-Sheriff, Thomas Carlin is Deputy Sheriff; he was appointed in January, 1852, and has been so to this time; I have no recollection of the papers you show me; I know there was a suit of the kind alluded to in these papers, but of these papers I have no knowledge; if there was any bond in the case it was handed over to the deputy; it was never returned to me; I cannot state whether the Sheriff and his deputy, or either of them, ever returned this horse to Mr. Jones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—I only know from hearsay the person to whom Carlin delivered the property; I think he told me he had given the horse to Judge Beebe; I have no recollection of his saying he had delivered it to Collins; he said he looked to Judge Beebe to get him through the difficulty; I questioned Carlin every day to know what he was doing about the horse; Judge Beebe said the horse was out of the county, but he would see it returned; he could not say where he was out of the county; I never went with him to look for the horse; I never found out where the horse had been kept; the undertaking, on the part of Mr. Jones, is not among the papers in my office; I have no recollection of having seen such a bond at all.

James P. Whitehead, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am a lawyer, at No. 35 Pine-street; in January, 1855, I was a student at law in the office of Martin & Smith; I know Mr. Jones; I made out the bond and delivered it to Mr. Whiting.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Stoughton—The names of the sureties to this bond were Isaac P. Bailey and Latimer Bailey; one of the attorneys for the defendant; I delivered the undertaking on the 19th January; I did not keep any copy myself.

Direct examination resumed—I demanded the delivery of the horse at the time I gave the undertaking to Mr. Willett; Mr. Willett said it should be attended to; I did not, at any time, see Carlin on the subject; I demanded the delivery of the horse at a subsequent period; he again said it should be attended to.

Mr. Arthur T. Jones, recalled—I have no recollection of having any conversation with Mr. Carlin, unless it was on the last of January, or the first of February; at the Sheriff's office in company with Mr. Whiting; when Mr. Whiting made a demand on the Sheriff, Mr. John Orser, to know why that horse was not delivered up, Mr. Orser replied, "Go and ask Willett, he knows all about it." Mr. Carlin was afterwards called up from the office below, by Mr. Willett; you, Mr. Whiting, then asked him why he did not deliver up that horse; he said he would deliver him the next afternoon at 3 o'clock; that he had given up the horse to Collins, at the request of Judge Beebe; I had been to the Sheriff's office several times before that to ask for the delivery of the horse to me; I do not remember any other interviews with Carlin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton—I bought the horse in my store, on Nov. 11, 1854; I had known him for years; he belonged to John Collins, and was kept in the stable of Charles Schute, at New-Rochelle; after the suit was commenced, Carlin told me he would not have the suit discontinued until he had put the horse back into the stable; he never delivered him to me, however; when I made charges against Carlin to Governor Clark, he dismissed them; when Carlin asked me for a receipt for the horse, I declined to give him one; I told him that he had frequently promised to give me the horse, but never did; it was eight or ten days afterwards that I found the horse in the stable at Mercer-street; the reason why I pursued the case so strongly was, not that I cared for the horse, but I wished to find out whether official people could act in this way or not, as they choose; it was the principle I contended for, not the horse; from the time I found the horse returned to that stable, I kept and appropriated him to my own use.

Richard Hoffman, examined by Mr. Whiting—I reside at No. 58 Bleecker-street, and am a professor of music; I know the gray horse that is in controversy between Mr. Jones and Mr. Collins; I saw him in the possession of Mr. Collins on Jan. 19, 1855, in Madison-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second streets, about noon; Mr. Collins was riding him; he was coming down the avenue towards Madison-square.

William H. Foreman, examined by Mr. Whiting—I was with Mr. Jones, at an interview with Mr. Carlin, in Wall-street; it was on 30th January last; I heard the conversation between them; it opened by Mr. Carlin saying he was on his way to the office of Messrs. Beebe and Donoho; that he understood they were going to discontinue the suit; Mr. Jones said he must not discontinue the suit till he had put back the horse from where he took him; Carlin said he certainly should not, as he had been humbugged long enough.

Mr. Whiting then read the replevin papers to the Jury, and stated that the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. H. L. Clinton addressed the Jury for the defence, stating the history of this singular trial.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

John Collins, Jr., examined by Mr. Stoughton—I am the son of Mr. E. K. Collins; I live at New-Rochelle; I have known this gray horse about two years; on Thanksgiving Day last year I found that he had been taken out of the stable, and the day afterwards I saw him at a stable in Mercer-street; I went with Mr. Carlin, with the replevin papers that have been read here, to that stable, and found him locked up in a stall; I went to point the horse out to the deputy-sheriff; the stall was unlocked, the horse was brought out, and a man named Cruger put a bridle on him and rode him away; I had got that man there ready for that purpose; he was to ride him away to a place that I designated in Great Jones-street; Carlin knew nothing about that; I kept Carlin in conversation at another part of the stable, with his back turned to the horse; I had not told Carlin that Cruger was there, and he knew nothing of my intentions; Carlin did not know where he was taken; Carlin saw the man ride away with the horse, and asked me what it meant; I told him, and he was much displeased; he asked me where the horse was gone, and I told him it was none of his business; Mr. Carlin had a dozen interviews with me about that horse, but I always refused to tell him where he was; Judge Beebe, who was my counsel in the suit, also asked me where he was, but I would not tell him; after taking the horse to the stable in Great Jones-street, [illegible]

[illegible] examined by Mr. Stoughton—[illegible]

[illegible]

There was no other witness in this case. Mr. Stoughton briefly addressed the Jury for the defence, and Mr. Whiting replied. The Recorder charged the Jury that the question of the ownership of the horse was not a subject for their deliberation. The only point for them to decide was, Had Deputy Sheriff Carlin purposely neglected his duty, when he went to serve this writ of replevin, in permitting the man Cruger to run away with the horse? It was for the Jury to decide whether the neglect was willful or not.

The Jury took half an hour to decide. They then returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

The highest penalty for such an offence is one year's imprisonment and a fine of $250. When the verdict was rendered, Mr. Carlin indulged himself in some observations of an unseemly character, while, on the other hand, Mr. Jones, though evidently elated, was most modest and respectful. He made several low bows when he congratulated the Jury on having done their duty.

And thus terminated the November Session of this Court.

LONG ISLAND.

A Brute.

A seafaring man, named WILLIAM H. WOOD, mate of a Havana brig, and residing at No. 36 South Seventh-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, came home intoxicated, Thursday night last, and, after some angry words between him and his wife, he pitched her down stairs, and attempted to do the same with two other women who came to her assistance, but the timely arrival of the Police prevented the infuriated man from accomplishing his designs. Mrs. WOOD had her left arm broken, just above the wrist, and was otherwise severely injured; the wonder is, that she was not instantly killed. WOOD was committed to answer.

Industrial School Anniversary.

The second annual meeting of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association will be held, at the Athenaeum in Atlantic-st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Addresses from several gentlemen are expected, and a full report of the affairs of the Association will be presented. The public are invited to attend.

Raking for Teeth.

A wise man from this City, spent the Summer at Quogue, L. I. One day while he was bathing he had the misfortune to lose a double set of false teeth which he wore. In all haste he rushed up some mile or more, to his boarding house, to beg the loan of a clam-rake to recover them with. He got the rake, but at our last accounts the teeth had not been heard from.

☞ The Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females, hold their annual meeting on Tuesday next, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Chapel of the Institution, corner of Washington and De Kalb avenues. The friends of the Society are invited to attend.

Fire.

The Phoenix Oil-Works, in John-street near Gold, Brooklyn, were damaged to the extent of $1,000 Friday by fire. The fire was caused by the bursting of a retort.

NEW-JERSEY.

Some Pumpkins.

NEWARK, Friday, Nov. 23, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Noticing in your valuable paper of yesterday of a gentleman in Greenport, Long Island, raising a Snorting Pumpkin, the weight of which was [illegible] pounds, prompts me to send you a few lines for your worthy paper and throw the Greenport Pumpkin all in the shade.

Mr. JONATHAN TOWNLEY, of Union Township, "Dwarf Jersey," raised several mammoth monsters in the Pumpkin line, and one small fellow from his garden, I noticed at the store of Mr. OGDEN, Elizabeth City, which weighed 180 pounds, and Mr. O. informed me that he had 100 seeds engaged at 6¼c. each, and if they all sprout next Spring the growth of the aforementioned monsters will be enormous; and should the gentleman at Greenport get a glimpse at this fact he need not be fearful of his Pumpkins drawing the nourishment from his neighbors peach trees next season. WM. LEONARD.

Murder in Newark, N. J.

From the Advertiser, Nov. 24.

Another murder was committed in this city last night. A man named THOMAS CLEMENTS, residing at No. 45 South Canal-street, went to a drinking saloon in Orange township, a short distance beyond Meadow Brook, at the junction of Bank and Orange streets, and remained there for some time in company with a number of others, until a difficulty arose between ROBERT QUAIL, the keeper of the house, and them, in relation to paying for the liquor. They then all started off in different directions, without paying for it, when the keeper of the house is said to have seized some instrument and started after the portion of the party which was accompanied by CLEMENTS, and the latter, just after crossing the brook, was struck on the left side of the forehead with some blunt instrument, supposed to be a stone, which inflicted a fatal wound, about two inches long, producing compression of the brain, and ultimately death. He managed to get part of the way home, when he became so blind and weak from the effects of the wound, that he was assisted into a neighboring house.

About 10 o'clock Dr. DOUGHERTY was summoned, who dressed his wounds and expressed his opinion that the man was in a critical situation, and recommended the prompt arrest of the perpetrator of the deed, which has since been effected. CLEMENTS lay in a state of unconsciousness until about 9 o'clock this morning, when he died. His body was brought to the watch-house, where an inquest was held this afternoon by Coroner KING, and a post mortem examination made by Drs. DOUGHERTY and DODD, who found an extensive effusion of blood under the frontal bone, pressing back the anterior lobes of the brain; also a small clot within the membranes, and several in the substance of the "medulla oblongata." There was no fracture, but death resulted from the above condition of the brain, caused by the wound. CLEMENTS is an Irishman, about 30 years old, a hatter by trade, and was in the employ of Messrs. [illegible] & Co. He was a single man.

Another Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed.

From the Rochester Union, Nov. 23.

We are compelled to record the particulars of another Railroad accident attended with fatal results. The Express train which left this city yesterday for Niagara Falls at 2.45 P. M., met with an accident when eight miles west, in [illegible]. It is supposed that a piece of the flange of one of the forward wheels of the truck under the locomotive broke off and thus displaced the engine from the track. The engine was the "W. W. Corcoran," the engineer JOHN WILSON. The train was running over 30 miles per hour, but the instant the accident occurred the engineer gave the signal to brake. The locomotive after leaving the track plowed its way along for several rods and then fell over an embankment fifteen feet high.

When the engine turned over it is supposed that the engineer and fireman fell off and were crushed beneath its ponderous weight; after which it rolled still further down the bank and left their mangled remains upon the ground where they were killed. All was apparently the work of an instant. The tender and baggage car followed the engine down the declivity but fortunately the passenger cars kept the road and passed by the scene of the disaster. No passenger was injured in the slightest particular. The baggageman, GEORGE ROOT, remained in the baggage car and was slightly bruised by the falling trunks.

Mr. MARK WELLS, the conductor of the train, states that when he heard the signal given to brake the brakemen immediately applied the brakes—soon after which there was a slight jar or concussion, and then the cars soon became still. He jumped off the cars—after speaking to the passengers to quiet their fears—and ran back to the spot where the engine, tender and baggage car lay, and there found a sad sight to look upon. The fireman, WM. BENJAMIN, lay upon the ground dead, and near him Mr. WILSON, the engineer. Mr. WELLS immediately raised Mr. WILSON's head and spoke to him. The poor man gave no answer but turned his head and gasped. He was immediately carried into a passenger car, but was quite dead when examined.

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] NOV. 26, 1855.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is [illegible] Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] SIXTEEN, consisting of the Daily, published Tri-Weekly and [illegible] is issued at Three Dollars a year.

[illegible] TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] Cent Each, or seven copies for Twenty Dollars, in one [illegible] TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, is published on the [illegible] of each month. Price, in [illegible] Dollars per annum. [illegible] circulation of near[illegible] for business and gen[illegible] advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal. [illegible] Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman-st. HARPER & CO., Publishers.

M. M. Henn, Bridgeport, Conn., receives [illegible] Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Singular [illegible] may be had of him.

Kansas News.

Our letters from Kansas, which we publish in another column, contain intelligence of considerable interest. The Free-State Convention, which has been in session for some weeks at Topeka, adjourned on the 11th, after having adopted a Constitution which is to be submitted to the popular vote on the 15th of December. The resolution offered by Mr. DELAHAY, indorsing the principle of the Nebraska bill, after a long and spirited debate, was rejected;—or rather a vote adopting it was reconsidered, and no further action taken on the subject. The Constitution, as it has been adopted, submits the question of Slavery in Kansas to the vote of the people.

We have also a report of the organization of a Law and Order Convention, as it styles itself, at Leavenworth, together with the speech of Governor SHANNON on taking his seat as President. The speech is exceedingly interesting and important in its bearing upon the course of political events in Kansas. GOV. S. denounces, in the most vehement terms, the Free-State movement, and declares that all who resist the execution of the laws enacted by the late Legislature will be guilty of treason to the State. He asserts also that the National Administration is determined to support the late Legislature, and predicts that, in the coming Presidential contest, there will be but two parties,—the "Black Republicans" and the Unionists. Resolutions embodying similar sentiments were adopted by the Convention.

Our letters contain the intelligence that a bill has at last been found by the Grand Jury against McCREA, for murder. The incidents of the affray in which McCREA killed his assailant, acting himself most clearly in self-defence, will be remembered by our readers. The Grand Jury once refused to find a bill—but it seems that the presiding Judge added seven men to the Jury, who were known to be enemies of McCREA, and that by this manœuvre a bill has been returned.

The Foreign News.

The *Canada* reached Boston at an early hour on Saturday morning, and her mails, forwarded by the morning train, arrived here the same evening. We devote a large space of this morning's paper to the most interesting features of the news which was previously telegraphed in a brief summary from Halifax.

There is but little additional intelligence from the seat of war. Details of the Battle of Kars, in which the Turks behaved with such intrepid gallantry, have been received. A vivid description of the action, from the correspondent of London journals, will be found among our extracts. As usual, contradictory rumors prevail in relation to the alleged intention of the Russians to evacuate the Crimea. According to some authorities they are starving—according to others they are impregnably intrenched in the North Forts, and are amply supplied with provisions for the next six months. One correspondent states that the Emperor ALEXANDER was so deeply impressed, during his late visit to Nicolaieff, with the disastrous effects of the war upon his people and his commerce, that he is determined to have peace at any cost. In opposition to this, we have an order of the day from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in which the General declares he will never voluntarily abandon the Crimea, though, at the same time, he adds that events "may sometimes oppose the firmest resolutions impracticable and the greatest sacrifices useless." According to the present aspect of affairs, active hostilities will be entirely suspended during the Winter, and an effort will be made by the Allies to force the enemy to abandon his position in the Crimea. The design of PRUSSIA is rather to count, in his turn, upon the services of Generals January and February, whom he found, to his cost, such terrible adversaries last year.

The excitement in England about the threatened rupture between Great Britain and the United States is now among the things of the past. Its decline was as rapid as its rise. We publish elsewhere an article from the London Times on the subject. Though not altogether correct in its views of a matter it professes to expound, its tone is considerably moderated, and the "back-out" is as apparent as could be expected from the leading London journal. With this we imagine the "panic" dies a natural death, and it will only remain for our Government to maintain the position it has assumed with that dignity and firmness which are due from this nation to that of Great Britain.

Two prominent features in the news are the threatened rupture between Great Britain and Spain, and the mission of General CAYROBERT to Stockholm, with the object of persuading Sweden to take an active part in the war against Russia. Both subjects will be found fully discussed and commented upon.

In our letter on Spanish affairs there is much of interest. The Madrid press has been handling the PERRY and SOULÉ correspondence, and the visit of the British Squadron to American waters. The reason assigned by Spanish journals for the belligerent attitude of England is the suppression of Filibusterism.

The Presidential Succession.

There is very little discussion at the South, as there, the subject of the next Presidential term, all in any way [illegible], and politicians appear to have forgotten that the time is at hand when the successor of Mr. PIERCE must be chosen. The race of the Presidential aspirants has completely died out, and the new generation of candidates for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation have not yet been developed. It was once an easy matter to run over the stereotyped list of candidates from whom the choice must be made—CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, CASS and so on. But we are now in the very equivocal position of having no heir apparent to the Presidency.

The New-Orleans *Delta* is most industriously engaged in putting forward the name of Mr. DALLAS of Pennsylvania, and putting down the names of all other supposed candidates, but especially those of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. The rumor of Mr. BUCHANAN's intended tour to the Southwest, landing at New-Orleans on his return from Europe, has put the Southern champion of Mr. DALLAS in a frenzy of alarm, and he is by no means complimentary in his remarks upon that venerable Democrat, or in the allusions to President PIERCE.

The *Union* is, of course, in a flutter at this outbreak in favor of Mr. DALLAS, and while expressing great admiration for the eminent talents and public services of that gentleman, cannot conceive how it is possible for anybody to question the superior presidential endowments and qualifications of President PIERCE. We have it from very reliable authority that President PIERCE, being of an ambitious turn of mind, and willing to make himself generally useful, occasionally indites a leader on public affairs for the columns of his official organ; but we can hardly believe that he writes any of the nervous articles on the "Succession," which have recently appeared in that paper. There is an amusing air of innocence and candor in the *Union's* comments on the rival claimants for the succession; but, what especially strikes us is, that the official organ of the Administration should express so much astonishment that people should accuse the President of lacking those necessary qualities of decision of character and firmness of purpose which he possesses in so eminent a degree.

It is, we must confess, rather remarkable that the people should accuse President PIERCE of being deficient in the very qualities which he is most eminent for; but it is not more so than that the *Union* should alone be aware of its being the case. As Mr. PIERCE has not now any formidable rival in his own party, we should say that the true policy of his organ would be not to discuss the subject of the succession too vehemently, lest it should be the means of provoking one.

After Congress assembles, and the Kansas question shall have fairly been brought before it by the rival claimants to the right of representing it, we presume that presidential candidates will begin to develope themselves, but, at present, they are in the chrysalis state.

Georgia Retaliation.

Before the Legislature of Georgia there is a bill contemplating retaliatory measures for the loss of runaway negroes. It provides, in general terms, that the owner of the astrays shall apply to the Executive of the State to which they fled for their restoration, and if it be refused, shall return to Georgia, make affidavit of the facts and of the amount of his loss, and proceed to collect the money for it from *any citizen* of the recusant State who shall be so unfortunate as to fall in his way. Thus A, whose negro boy has run away upon the Northern trail, naturally assumes that he has in his flight trodden upon the soil of Pennsylvania. To the Governor of that Commonwealth he therefore goes with papers declaratory of the facts, and demands restitution. GOV. POLLOCK in vain seeks the fugitive, who is of course in Canada. Thereupon A returns home, swears to his story in a County Court, and indicates certain shares in a cotton factory or railroad as owned by B, a citizen of Pennsylvania. The Sheriff attaches them, a jury of twelve men arbitrates the value of the absent negro, the stock is sold, A gets a liberal price for his boy, and, after costs are paid, B receives the balance left from the proceeds of a forced sale. Thus, by a happy device, Georgia opens a new and highly profitable market for her Slaves, and may, with stoical composure, witness their self-emancipation, while there are wealthy Commonwealths at the North to pay the piper.

The plan—and we may mention, by the way, it meets the cordial approbation of the Savannah Press—is suggestive. It very clearly admits the unconstitutionality of the present Fugitive law; for it dispenses with all Federal assistance in the reclamation of Slaves, adopting the plain and sufficient direction of the Constitution, that to the State where the fugitive is supposed to be, the claimant shall go with his application. This is an advanced step in the right direction. It agrees with the frank confession of the ex-organ of Mr. CALHOUN,—the Charleston *Mercury*,—that the act of September, 1850, was a violation of the Constitution, impossible of execution, and inflicting serious and irreparable damage upon the servile institution of the South. The proposed legislation in Georgia repudiates all Federal interference; it leaves the subject where the makers of the Constitution left it, between the several States; and although the retaliatory features of the new system involve constitutional anomalies quite as shocking as any in the arrangements of 1850, still the admission of the cardinal point leaves small difficulty in the adjustment of the rest.

As an economical measure, however, we very much question the wisdom of these retaliatory contrivances. It is not to be supposed that the States whose citizens should thus be made vicarious sufferers, because Sambo's legs were swift, and Cuffy's hiding place secure, would quietly submit to this cool sort of piracy. There would be re-retaliation. There would be a looking up of Southern property hereabouts; upland cotton, and rice, and sugar, would be sought after; and a due account kept of balances favorable to the [illegible] Northern property in Georgia would speedily, we suppose, and himself reimbursed from Southern property in New-York. On the faith of equality of citizenship secured by the Constitution, such retaliatory legislation could not be withheld. And whether the stake of the Northern capitalist in Georgia is worth as much as that of the Southern planter in New-York, when a game like this is to be played, the planter can determine better than we.

But, further, that same eminent authority will have to determine how long any Northern capital is likely to remain invested in Georgia land or securities, should such mischievous legislation disfigure her statute book. Whatever contributions made, for instance, by New-York capitalists—for Wall-street is omnipresent—to the factories, the shops, the railroads of Georgia, would, of course, be retired with the passage of a bill so destructive to mercantile faith and honesty. He who should possess land would sell it at any price; for the tenure by which he must hold it, namely, the forbearance of any neighboring slave-owner, would certainly prove too fragile to justify the risk. Thus the prey selected as indemnity for the departed negro must also depart with the passage of the bill, leaving its provisions essentially a dead letter. And what is still more important, the outside capital and the outside enterprise to direct it, which has carried Georgia so far ahead of its neighbors in the path of industrial and political greatness, must at once withdraw to communities where property in slaves is not regarded as so much more sacred than all other kinds of property combined, as to require a wanton sacrifice of these to that.

We are not surprised to find that the proposition referred to meets with but little favor from the Southern Press. We are inclined to believe that those who introduced it will speedily become conscious of their folly and abandon the effort to enact a law from which they would inevitably become the greatest sufferers. We read in fabulous history of a youth who bit off his nose to avenge some supposed indignity he had suffered from his face. We cannot believe that Georgia will be in haste to adopt the principle of his action as the basis of her legislation.

Foreign Personalities.

Our Paris correspondent sends us the following notice of the movements of sundry distinguished persons in Europe:

The indomitable CRUVELLI, just as the public had given her up for the last time to the retirement of a matrimonial life, appears upon the boards of the Grand Opera again with a contract in her hand for another year at the rate of 170,000 francs the year, and four months' *congé*. *Vive* CRUVELLI!

CHARLES DICKENS has taken a house for the Winter on the Champs Elysées, opposite the Chateau des Fleurs.

WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE has arrived in town, has taken a quiet apartment in the Rue de la Grange Batelière, near his friend, BERLIOZ, has got in his piano, and commenced hard upon a new opera which he intends to bring out in Berlin in the Spring.

Mr. FILLMORE, Ex-President, and Dr. FOOTE, of Buffalo, have just arrived in the city from the North, and are making arrangements to start soon to Constantinople, the Crimea, and the Holy Land. The number of parties going to the Nile this year is unprecedented.

Miss DIX, the well-known philanthropist, has just arrived in Paris, in company with Dr. PARKER and lady, of Philadelphia, and is making preparations to visit the charitable institutions of the city.

Dr. PARKER, Commissioner to China, and Mr. HARRIS, are also in town on their way to Canton.

JENNY LIND has also arrived in Paris, with her husband and family, and after remaining a fortnight will go to London.

Philharmonic Society.

The first concert of the present season was given at Niblo's Theatre on Saturday evening. The attendance was in the highest degree gratifying; every nook and cranny of the building being tenanted with *dilettanti* and fashionables. We look on the growing popularity of this Society as a healthful indication of the public taste—and of its obvious tendency towards an elevated standard. For many reasons we desire to see classical music cultivated, and thereby appreciated. The Philharmonic Society is valuable inasmuch as it teaches us what has been done in music, and indirectly what may be. We are not aware that it confers any especial benefit on Art beyond this. So far as stimulating effort among native composers is concerned, it is absolutely useless. A tenacity of faith in the old Masters stands in the way of generous enterprise among the young ones. Perhaps it is scarcely the province of a Philharmonic Society, like the present, to make experiments with the works of young composers. Perhaps if BEETHOVEN were alive to-day he would see the necessity of not thrusting his experiments on the stern and critical appetite of a Philharmonic Committee. Perhaps the world ought not to grow older and wiser. Who can tell? We would not wantonly say a word that would injure the Philharmonic Society, but we cannot repress a sigh on this occasion that there is no kindred society where American genius might have a fair trial.

Mr. CARL BERGMANN holds the *bâton* for the present season, and it is in competent hands. Several noticeable improvements have already been effected in what may be termed the sentiments of the orchestra. Usually these are somewhat coarse—plain musical truths, blurted out honestly but roughly. Of course every orchestra which is worth its salt speaks nothing but the truth—for the truth alone is beautiful in music as in everything else. But there are several ways of doing this; one may howl it like a police officer, and another may utter it like a God. The conductor amalgamates the two and produces the proper effect—human passion here, divine tenderness there, and so on. We have not been particularly happy in our conductors heretofore. Everything has gone on too smoothly with them. We are heartily glad that a man of discipline and sentiment like Mr. BERGMANN has at length been secured to work the needed reforms.

The programme of Saturday contained three works of importance. BEETHOVEN's *Pastoral Symphony*, GLUCK's overture to *Iphigenie in Aulis*, and WAGNER's *Tannhauser* overture. The first and lengthiest work was not rendered with the happiness that we were led to expect from the morning rehearsal. Fatigue among the executants was probably the cause. We have never been able to understand the policy of having rehearsals of laborious works on the morning of performance. GLUCK's overture, which has been less practiced than either of the other two, was by far the best effort of the evening. WAGNER's pretentious *Tannhauser* played the audience out of the house. The skill which WAGNER displays in the filling up of this score becomes tiresome after a few repetitions. There is no rest for the ear; no quiet topic for the mind to dwell upon. From the double bass to the piccolo there is a perpetual race for victory. What is really admirable is so overlaid by what is purely mechanical that Mr. WAGNER's genius, equally with Mr. WAGNER's skill, becomes tiresome and annoying.

The Brothers MOLLENHAUER, (violinists,) and Mr. OTTO FEDER, (vocalist,) assisted.

Miss Laura Keene.

This talented and eccentric lady is again in New-York, and purposes before long to appeal to her old friends in a novel and spirited manner. Miss KEENE intends to become a manageress. She has taken a five years' lease of the Metropolitan Theatre, and so soon as important alterations can be effected in this handsome house will open it [illegible] to contribute so much towards the expenses; Miss LAURA KEENE adding further [illegible]. Private boxes will be substituted for [illegible] the first tier; the stage will be remodeled, and made shapely, and a variety of other architectural improvements effected.

Provided Miss KEENE can get a good company to support her, there can be but little doubt of her success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Approaching Session—Difficulties of Organization—Santa Ana and the Seven Millions—The Three Millions Indemnity, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

During a ten years' experience at Washington, I do not think I ever saw so little evidence as now of the pre-operations for the places and spoils dependent upon the organization of the House. True, there are several candidates here for several offices, and scarcely an hour passes that some new favorite or some startling combination is not brought to notice; but there is an absence of that consolidated preparation for the assault and defence, which usually characterises parties as represented here, for a fortnight before the meeting of Congress.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF ORGANIZATION.

This is to be attributed, I doubt not, chiefly to the fact that nobody can count upon the result with sufficient certainty to feel warranted in shouldering the expenses of the campaign a day sooner than the field is clear for the fight. Notwithstanding all the speculations upon the subject which are sent from here, I do not find a single old-stager who is venturous enough to express a decided opinion in favor of the success of anybody. The combination of parties in the House, with reference to the organization, if forming anywhere, are maturing elsewhere than here. Upon one point only is public opinion here anything like unanimous,—and that is that no organization can be effected during the first day or two of the session,—if, indeed, we do not have another struggle similar to that which resulted in the election of HOWELL COBB.

SINGULAR—SANTA ANA AND THE SEVEN MILLIONS.

A very singular fact in relation to the Mexican Legation at Washington has been brought to light here within a few days. It seems that when SANTA ANA received intelligence that the Mesilla treaty had been ratified, and that the seven millions had been paid to Gen. ALMONTE, and by him deposited in bank, he became seriously alarmed, lest his Minister should prove as big a rascal as himself, and appropriate the money to his own purposes. The temptation, to his corrupt mind, seemed so irresistible that he forthwith recalled Gen. ALMONTE, and sent a Minister's Commission by the same mail to Señor ARRANGOIS, then Mexican Consul-General at New-York, who by this means became the trustee of the seven millions' deposit. ARRANGOIS, as you know, availed himself of this opportunity to retain a commission of one per cent., or $70,000, for his services in handling (figuratively) so large an amount of specie,—whereupon SANTA ANA turned him out and reinstated ALMONTE. Singular to say, this transaction never became public, nor was it known to the Government of the United States until quite recently.

THE THREE MILLIONS INDEMNITY.

I learn that the evidence and arguments presented to the Government, by the assignees of the three millions balance of Mexican indemnity have entirely satisfied the Executive that they acted in perfect good faith with the Government of Mexico, and that there is nothing in the transaction reflecting the slightest discredit upon the parties who advanced to SANTA ANA's Government the sums of money for which the assignments were made. The complete report of the Boundary Survey is now before the President, and we may expect a decision of the question of payment ere many days. If the Executive is satisfied that the acceptance of the drafts in favor of the American assignees will constitute a good legal or equitable discharge of our obligations to Mexico, it is to be expected, of course, that the rights of our own citizens will be protected, and that they will not be thrown back upon the unstable, unprincipled and bankrupt Government of Mexico, to seek the payment of money unquestionably due them.

I learn from Marylanders, who are well posted in regard to political movements in that State, that Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY is certain to be elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Ex-Governor PRATT. It is sincerely to be hoped this change for the better may be accomplished. Mr. KENNEDY does not need testimony to his superior abilities, or to his moral worth. Maryland will honor herself in sending a gentleman of his stamp to the Senate—one who will give dignity to the seat, and weight to the National Councils, instead of disgusting the country with abusive tirades against his fellow members, and mistaking such demonstrations for Senatorial argument. S.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce and Consul Barclay—The Case of the Bark Maury—A Review of the Whole Matter—Mr. Buchanan's Return—The Correspondence with Lord Clarendon—Commander Hollins' Instructions, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

The proceedings of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the case of the bark *Maury*, coming close upon the decisive action of our Government, with respect to the violation of our neutrality law by agents of Great Britain, seem to have rendered Her Majesty's Consul in your City—Mr. BARCLAY—very uneasy; and, to avert from his own head the storm of popular indignation now floating in the atmosphere, that gentleman finds it necessary to deny, first, that he has been engaged in the recruiting of soldiers for the Foreign Legion; and, second, that he wrote anything to his Government concerning the case of the *Maury*.

Mr. BARCLAY is an intelligent gentleman, and it is to be presumed he did not take pains to publish these disavowals without a purpose. They were not designed for the private information of the person to whom addressed. Their purpose evidently is to produce the impression in the public mind that he was in no way connected with the British enlistments in the United States, and that he was in no way responsible for the excitement created in England by the intelligence received there regarding the "suspicious fitting out" of the *Maury*. Unless his letters have this meaning and this purpose, they are both meaningless and purposeless, and had better not have been written. The purpose ascribed them tallies well with that of a correspondent who addresses a note to the *National Intelligencer* of this morning, in which he asserts in substance that the British Consul in New-York made his supposed discovery of the *Maury's* belligerent character on the 10th October; that the article in the London *Times* announcing the naval arrangement was printed on the 12th October, and that, therefore, the *Maury* case could not have been the pretext of the war panic in England.

Let us look at the facts, and see whether either Mr. BARCLAY or the *Intelligencer* is entitled to the benefit of the inferences they would have the public draw. The Consul *is not suspected of enlisting soldiers himself*. The proofs, however, are that he was in communication upon the enlistment business with parties who are known to be actively engaged therein; that he was cognizant of their movements, and aided them in various ways. But the Clerk of his Consulate, Mr. SYDELL, is now under indictment upon the charge of complicity in the scheme; and the proofs of his having been actively engaged therein, and of having made payments of money to carry on its operations, will not be disputed. Does Mr. BARCLAY mean to say that his Clerk acted clandestinely in this matter, and independently of his principal? Must he not admit, that while he took care to keep himself far out of reach of the law as possible, he still violated its spirit, while he sought to evade its penalty, by putting his Clerk in the post of danger as a sort of scape-goat? And if he did this,—how can Mr. BARCLAY claim exemption from responsibility both to public opinion and to the Government of the United States?

It is not to be supposed that Mr. BARCLAY addressed a formal dispatch in the *Maury* case directly to his Government, because that proceeding would be unusual. He did, however, address a letter to Mr. CRAMPTON, at Washington, accompanied by the affidavits taken in regard to the bark, which letter was communicated by Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY; and in that letter was ludicrously decided in ex-[illegible] presence of his belief that he [illegible] IS WRITTEN. Mr. BARCLAY [illegible] Consul for Her Majesty's Consul for the State of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he expects to be able to prove, that a certain vessel now lying in the port of New-York, called the *Maury*, has been built, fitted and equipped with intent that such vessel should be employed by the Russian Government to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects of Great Britain, with whom the United States are at peace; and this deponent stands ready to bring forward his proofs thereof, and he respectfully claims that proceedings be had and taken whereby the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials and ammunition and stores which may have been procured for this building and equipment thereof, shall and may be forfeited.

ANTHONY BARCLAY.

Sworn to this 10th day of October, 1855, before me, GEORGE W. MORTON, U. S. Commissioner.

And Mr. EDWARDS, the permanent counsel of the Consul, swore thus:

City, County and State of New-York—CHARLES EDWARDS, of the City of New-York, counselor at law, being sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he verily believes the new vessel *Maury* has been built, equipped and loaded by and for the Russian Government, to be used in the present war against the vessels and subjects of Great Britain. That a person, who deponent believes has been in the pay of Russia, gave him a full explanation of the armament on board the said vessel, which tallies with the statement contained in the affidavit of JOHN N. COMMAN, hereto annexed, except that the explanation to this deponent was much more minute. Also, this deponent gathered from the person referred to, that the said vessel, *the Maury, when outside of port, would stop a sufficient time to allow of about eighty men, and she would be employed, at first more particularly, in attempting to overhaul some one or more of what are known as the "Cunard steamers," (British vessels,) and take them in as prizes; while there were also other vessels built and fitted out by the Russian Government, similar to the Maury, who were ready to join her on similar errands, with an ultimate destination against British possessions in the Eastern hemisphere.* CHARLES EDWARDS.

Sworn at the City of New-York, Second Circuit, the 16th day of October, 1855, before me,

G. W. MORTON, U. S. Commissioner.

These documents, and others of the same sort, only "a little more so," were sent to our Government at Mr. BARCLAY's instance; and of course they were sent to England. The gabble offered, in the face of such evidence, to relieve the Consul from the charge of having originated the mischievous story which has resulted in a war panic, cannot avail him. Nor will the supposed discrepancy discovered by the *Intelligencer* better the case any. It is true that Consul BARCLAY's affidavit bears date the 10th Nov., but he had prior to that represented the matter to Mr. CRAMPTON, and advised with him on the subject, if I mistake not, quite a week earlier. And there can be little doubt that Mr. CRAMPTON communicated the supposed facts of that case to Lord CLARENDON prior to that date,—for *the European mail of the 3d of August—the same which brought intelligence of the reinforcement of the British fleet in our neighborhood*, brought also the statement in a portion of the British press that *the Maury affair was the occasion of the reinforcement*. And further, it was not until the 26th of October, (instead of the 12th,) that the London *Times* blew its blast about the fleet and gave its belligerent reasons for the movement.

But beyond all this, Lord CLARENDON officially declares—as I have heretofore informed you—that the fact was ordered here for the sole purpose of intercepting Russian privateers understood to be fitting out in our ports. Will Mr. BARCLAY, or anybody else, give us a clue to any other origin of this Russian privateer suspicion than that growing out of the *Maury* farce? It cannot be furnished. No one who collates and compares the facts and dates can doubt that the seeds of the *Maury* panic in England were forwarded by Mr. BARCLAY, through Mr. CRAMPTON, at least as early as the 10th October, if not earlier. A truce, however, to further argument upon a case where the time has come for action,—and that, I think, you will have ere many days.

I learn that Mr. BUCHANAN engaged passage in the Collins' steamer of the 8th October, to return to the United States. Before leaving his post, however, he received a letter from Mr. MARCY, urging him to remain a little longer, and try to bring the correspondence on the Central American question to a conclusion. Mr. BUCHANAN assented; and then it was that he pressed Lord CLARENDON to give him an answer as to what instruction the British Government was determined to give to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Months before this, Mr. BUCHANAN had submitted an elaborate argument of the question, to which he received no attempt at reply. The delay which intervened, gives an air of probability to the statement which I have heard, that Lord CLARENDON prepared an argument, but was ashamed to present it. The fault of the argument, of course, was not in Lord CLARENDON's stupidity, but in the weakness of the cause he had to plead. Unable to successfully combat Mr. BUCHANAN's argument, and determined nevertheless not to yield to the United States the *fruits* of the victory, when our Minister pressed for an answer, Lord CLARENDON took the only course open to him, and doggedly declared the correspondence closed.

I alluded in a recent letter to the instructions given in 1853 to Commander HOLLINS of the Cyane, in regard to Central American affairs—but was in error in referring to them as the instructions under cover of which Greytown was bombarded. They were a year earlier than the Greytown affair. They were addressed to HOLLINS under precisely similar circumstances to those under which they have recently been reiterated in instructions to Commodore PAULDING,—a British force having been, in each case, ordered to Greytown for some purpose unknown to our Government.

The letter, too, presents another instance in which an Executive officer of the United States, other than the Secretary of State, may properly, and necessarily "overpow into the State department," and treat of the foreign relations of the country, just as the Attorney General "overflowed," when, in the proper performance of his duties as the law officer of the Government, he wrote to District Attorney VAN DYCK, commenting upon the violence done to the sovereignty of the United States by Mr. CRAMPTON's Foreign Legion enlistments. S.

Recovery of the Body of Edward Neville—His Funeral.

As announced in the EVENING TIMES of Saturday, the body of Mr. EDWARD NEVILLE, late keeper of the Kings County Hotel, Williamsburg, was found in the water at the foot of Twentieth-street, Gowanus, (Eighth Ward,) Saturday morning. It was first discovered by Mr. BENJAMIN LIBERTON, who secured the body and caused the Coroner to be notified. The intelligence spread rapidly throughout the city, and quite a crowd assembled to view the body. Upon the arrival of Coroner HAMFORD he had the body taken from the water and examined.

Everything was found that deceased was known to have had about him when last seen alive, and of course the suspicion of his having met his death through violence is dispelled. It is altogether probable that deceased either committed suicide or accidentally fell overboard from the Peck-slip Ferry between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 9th inst., when he was noticed by two of the boat hands to cross in the boat to New-York, and to return on board again, but after the boat had cleared the slip he could not be found. The evidence on this point is strengthened from the fact that the watch found upon his person was stopped at 15 minutes before 2 o'clock.

The head of deceased is somewhat mutilated, but not more so than might have been expected, having been in the water fifteen days. At 5 o'clock Saturday evening the body was removed to the Kings County Hotel, from which place he was taken to the Roman Catholic burying ground on First-street for interment at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Father MALONE officiated, and the body was followed to the grave by some two hundred citizens on foot, and fourteen carriages filled with the family of deceased and their friends.

A post-mortem examination was made on Saturday by Dr. ECCLESTONE, who discovered no signs of violence. Dr. BERRY, the family physician, at the request of the family of deceased, made an examination of the body yesterday morning, the result of which will be made known before the Coroner's Jury to-day.

Coroner HAMFORD, Saturday, impanelled the following Jury:

Gideon G. Austin, Richard M. Colt, Edward Smith, James Meldrum, Charles Small, A. G. Buel, John W. Brainted, J. W. F. Smith, Walter Kembell.

The Jury viewed the body and examined several witnesses, from whose testimony we have compiled this statement. They then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

☞ The twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Into Revolution in Poland, (Nov. 29, 1830) will take place on the 29th inst., at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 549 Broadway, at 7 o'clock.

Health of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

[illegible] having been circulated respecting the existence of yellow fever in these places, we have thought it [illegible] to have the opinion of [illegible] thereof by referring our readers to the official letters of the Mayors of those cities published in our columns.

☞ On another page will be found a reply by E. Z. to the letter of our regular Washington Correspondent, [illegible] the grounds of the misunderstanding between England and the United States.

Clairvoyance—A Personal Representation.

In the report published in the TIMES of Friday last were embodied certain statements made to our correspondent by Mrs. HAYES, one of the professional clairvoyants visited by him, concerning Dr. GRAY, who, she said, had often called upon her, and had also consulted another clairvoyant named MORTGOMERY. We have received a note from Dr. GRAY, complaining of the introduction of his name into the statement, saying that many persons, in consequence of it, entertain the notion that he consults this class of persons professionally, and stating that it is "wholly untrue and unfounded," as he "has no professional acquaintance or intercourse with clairvoyants, and never saw or knew one of the name of HAYES or MONTGOMERY." Dr. GRAY asks us to make a reparatory statement on this subject "without the obtrusive formality of a card, and with as little use of his name as the case will admit of."

We comply very cheerfully with this request. Nothing could have been further from our purpose than to do him an injury; nor did it ever occur to us that, by repeating the statement made to our correspondent by the person named, any one would be led to believe anything derogatory to the Doctor's professional intelligence or personal character.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the devouring of fire. These Safes are cured by Bramah's Le Roile Locks, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:

COLUMBUS, (Geo.,) Nov. 22, 1855.

Messrs. E. G. Wilder & Co., No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 20th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. Your Safe, containing papers and notes, with the sum of six hundred and seventy nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the Safe, I found the papers in as good condition as those here who witnessed it, by-and-by, thought they were not even scorched. This every one has satisfied all in this vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February, and shall want another. Very respectfully, DANIEL SOUTT.

☞ FREE EXHIBITION OF COMBINED BEAUTIES—FUN FOR THE MILLION—DOWN WITH THE BUG.—Kidder's Gas Regulator, Power Drop Lamp, Burner and the Medals won at the Fairs of the Crystal Palace, will be exhibited at this office every day and evening, where the public are invited to examine, free of charge, the most beautiful piece of art yet produced and the greatest saving of gas. It is the only one in use, or purchase a Regulator, and in so doing save from $1 to $5 per year. Avoid the different humbugs, and get the best, cheapest and cheap method of burning gas now known. $2 to $6 per cent. is great, and all can be supplied in Ex. 308 Broadway. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE DIFFERENCE—SOME LADIES ARE MUCH more graceful in their walk than others, and yet it is only because they wear properly made boots and shoes. These shoes come from CANTRELL'S, No. 188 Bowery, where beautifully made gaiters, of CANTRELL'S unequaled manufacture, are sold at 75, and 1.00. Any lady who wears these gaiters will find her comfort greatly promoted thereby, while they will be found the most durable and elegant made in the City.

BROADWAY, THE PARIS OF NEW-YORK, IS say with its rich warehouses of fashion displayed for use and display, but throughout the entire [illegible] establishment one, he found presenting a more valuable stock of rich, fashionable, durable and elegant hats than those of KNOX. Lady's elegant and [illegible] from KNOX will furnish you with a complete set of [illegible] sunset, chinchilla and ermine, at somewhat less [illegible] prices. Do not forget that his establishment is now on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—WE ARE daily making additions to our stock of desirable "Rare and Curious" which has appeared in England, France or Germany for the approaching season, with the view of having a much finer assortment than we have ever before offered, and for the interest of the same over those for the country trade with great care. Goods TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 505 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder and burglar-cloth proved prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853. HILAS O. HERRING & Co., Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees cannot be surpassed in variety, all in the known world. The numerous patrons of BATCHELOR, for nearly forty years, will testify to the superiority of his wigs, and durability, also, BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Molesvie Cream, for gentlemen and gentlemen who have BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c. KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 381 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods usually imported from the best manufactories in France. Some few styles never before shown out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 381 Broadway and Lispenard.

POPULAR TRADE—FOR AUCTION—2000 yards French plaid muslins at 6c., 100 pieces English embroideries at 8c., 4 cases French gingham at 12c., rich do. lawns at 14c. 6d. and 20c., Lupin's best bombazines 6c., 300 Bay State long shawls at 25, worth 50; also 4 cases embroideries at a discount of 33 per cent. from the real value; also lace curtains, drapery, muslins, laces, satins, silks, flannels, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO. No. 247 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competitors. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying the famous dye, the great and standard article of its kind throughout the world. The new style of wigs and toupees are pronounced the most natural. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS! Manufactured by JOHN P. WAKE & CO. No. 334 Grand-st., near Clinton-st. Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices. N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature. Warranted free from injury to hair or skin, and is counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in a superior manner at HATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds is unavoidably postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., when a good variety of securities will be offered.

No sale on Thursday, the 29th, in consequence of that day being Thanksgiving Day.

FOR INDIA RUBBER SALES.

And every variety of ware manufactured of India Rubber, rubber gloves and mittens, chest, over-shoes, door springs, horse and piano covers, all of superior quality, go to D. HODGMAN'S, No. 37 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under garments, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low. R. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway.

MELODEONS.—GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., BUFFALO, and No. 97 Fulton-st., New-York, were awarded a Silver Medal for the best Melodeon exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute. These are the only Melodeons made with the patent divided swell.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THIS best Fire-Proof Safe in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York. B. G. WIL

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1855.

☞ Proclamation.—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, whilst other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Preserver of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

☞ Why is it Physicians prescribe Rushton's Cod Liver Oil in preference to others?—Because they know it was the name of Rushton that first gave Cod Liver Oil any celebrity, and to him the public are indebted for so valuable a remedy for the cure of Consumption. Be sure to obtain that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, and be cautious of an impure oil, as there is much sold which is injurious to the lungs. No. 10 Astor-House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are the only stores now kept under the name of Rushton.

☞ For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by G. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Parsons & Co.—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at No. 10 Wall-st.

☞ Caution.—Coughs, colds and affections of the lungs prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and if neglected, often assume a dangerous form. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy in such cases.

☞ Hearing for the Deaf.—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 250 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to these causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver a Lecture on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Metropolitan Theatre, for the benefit of the charitable funds of the "St. George's Society" and the "Norfolk Orphans." Subject—*Charity and Humor*. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; may be had at the Library, Astor-place; at the down-town office, No. 3 Nassau-st.; *Albion* Office, No. 10 Park-place; R. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer, No. 320 Broadway; VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-st.; WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; DANSKIN'S Agency at JOLLIE'S, St. Nicholas Hotel stores; GEO. P. EDGAR, No. 145 Water-st.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JOHN CREEAR,
W. H. WICKHAM,
Lecture Committee.

☞ New-York Bible Society.—The Thirty-Second Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S church, on Fifth-av., corner of 19th-st. The Annual Report will be presented, and addresses may be expected from the following gentlemen: Rev. DANIEL MARCH, of Brooklyn; Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., of Albany, and Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, late chaplain to Congress. A collection will be taken up.

By order. H. M. KINGSLEY, President.
J. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

☞ South Brooklyn Lectures.—A Course of Four Lectures on *Egypt, Goshen and the Desert of Sinai, Palestine and Jerusalem*, will be delivered at the Chapel of the Strong-place Baptist Church, cor. of Degraw-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. W. SAMSON, of Washington, D. C., being the results of his personal visits to these places. Each Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Dresses, Specimens, &c. Tickets to the Course, 75 cents; Single Admission, 25 cents. Children, half-price.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An Essay will be read by Mr. PETER CARTER, subject, *The Early Life of Rev. Dr. Chalmers*. Young men generally, and all friends of the Association, are cordially invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON Recording Secretary.

☞ New-York Harmonic Society.—The regular rehearsal of this Society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. The Oratorio of "The Messiah" is now in rehearsal and will be performed at the Metropolitan Theatre on Christmas Evening, Dec. 25. By order.

JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

☞ Mr. Oscanyan's Second Lecture will be delivered THIS (Monday) EVENING, 26th inst., at the Chapel of the University, commencing at 8 P. M. Subject—*The Harem*. Tickets may be procured at the Turkish Kahve, No. 625 Broadway; HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; JOLLIE'S, No. 519 Broadway, and at the door of the University.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver his fourth and concluding lecture on the Four Georges of England, at the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, this MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*George the Fourth*. Tickets, 75 cents, may be had at the Library, and at the down town office, No. 3 Nassau-st.

☞ Thackeray's Third Lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Subject—*George III*. Doors open at 6¾, lecture commences at 8. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained in New-York of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, at the bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS L. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

☞ The Blonde and the Brunette—Can be seen at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY on and after MONDAY. These splendid paintings are superior to anything ever seen on this Continent. Several other paintings just received from Germany have likewise been added to the collection during the past week.

☞ C. C. C.—TRY THE COLUMBIAN COUGH CANDY, the cheapest, pleasantest and most effectual remedy for all affections of the throat, the world has ever produced. Price 6¼c. and 12½c. per package. For sale by the druggists, and at the depot, No. 13 1st-av., New-York.

☞ Irving Literary Union.—The Fourth Annual Meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome-st., between Elm and Marion-sts. The exercises will commence at 7½ P. M.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
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TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURNS, ERUPTIONS, SALT-RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. [illegible] Washington-st., Boston.

FANCY ARTICLES AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The richest and most elegant assortment of fancy goods for presents, keepsakes, &c., &c., and where the taste and fancy of one and all can be satisfied on the most reasonable terms. G. GODONE'S Fancy and Music store, No. 376 Broadway.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It should be understood that the Irish Aid Society which meets at No. 135 Grand-st., has no connection with any Emigrant Society. The object of the Irish Aid Society, and its only object, is to forward to the interior such of the Irish poor as on examination may be found worthy of charity.
JAMES MULLIGAN, President.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., Commerce Buildings.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as general housework; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and seamstress—understands all kinds of cutting and fitting. Also, by a Protestant, who understands embroidering. Also, by an American girl, aged 16, a girl, aged 12, and a very nice colored girl, aged 14. Also, by a German girl, aged 18. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls with 18 months' City reference; one as general housemaid in a small private family. Can do the plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing of four or five persons in the City or country. Wages $5. The other is 15, a neat chambermaid and nurse. Will do light housework. Wages $4 a month. No objection to a lady who boards. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 339 Second-av. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young woman—one is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; the other a competent chambermaid and waitress; or nurse and seamstress; will assist in fine washing, &c.; they can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 371 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent and well-recommended young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate laundress; can cook fowl to perfection; understands milk and butter. No objection to any distance in the country from 1 to 500 miles. A steady home preferable to high wages. Call at No. 238 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, is willing and obliging, and has no objection to go into the country. Call, for two days, at No. 130 Allen-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable girl as waiter and chambermaid. Can give the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Also, a situation by a respectable girl as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 168 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young German woman; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first rate washer and ironer; or is willing to make herself generally useful. Reference can be given. Call at No. 261 Bowery, basement, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in the City or country, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; also to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse, by a tidy girl of 15. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the back store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 69 East 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady just arrived from London, age 25, is desirous to engage as housekeeper, or take charge of a small family or an invalid. Has been used to children, and no objection to travel. Address J. F., corner Duffield and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an efficient girl, a situation as cook, or general housework; she has good City references as to honesty, capability, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at the house of the present employer, No. 35 East 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Good references can be given. Apply at No. 114 Stanton-st., second floor, back room, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid; can do fine washing, &c. Good reference from her last place. Address No. 84 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—For a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework, by a tidy, active girl, good City reference. To be seen until suited at No. 210 31st-st., east of 2d-av., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 165 West 27th-st. for two days. Is a good baker.

TEACHER WANTED.—The advertiser, who resides in Virginia, wants a female teacher in his family. She must be thoroughly competent to teach all the English branches, and give lessons in music for the piano. Address Box No. 4,630, City Post-Office, post-paid.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS.—A large number of most respectable servants, with the most respectable City reference, to first-class families, in Brooklyn; professed cooks, good plain cooks, two competent English seamstresses, can cut and fit; several neat, tidy chambermaids and excellent plain seamstresses. Families in want of excellent help, both Protestants and Catholics, will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent domestics without any disappointment.

SERVANTS.—To ladies and gentlemen desiring good and faithful help.—Three intelligent and respectable girls; two are sisters, and on account of adverse circumstances desire employment. One as ladies' seamstress, dressmaking, shirt making, or children's clothes; one as children's nurse or chambermaid, and one as general servant. Apply at No. 359 Houston-st., room No. 8.

GOOD SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find a choice of respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade; also, waiter, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady, at present engaged in teaching, but having some portion of her time unoccupied, wishes to devote it to giving instruction in English, Latin, Drawing and Music, upon the Piano or Concertina. A note addressed TEACHER, Broadway Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

TO COMPOSITORS.—Four female compositors wanted to work on *Ned Buntline's Own*, in Philadelphia. Full Union prices paid—30 cents per 1,000 ems. None but females employed in the office. Good boarding provided. None but good hands need apply. Apply at ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY'S, No. 103 Nassau-st., at 8 o'clock this morning.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—Who can wash and iron well, and who is also a good cook and baker, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 224 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TRADE WANTED.—A respectable young girl wishes to learn a trade; she understands the pantaloon-making, and would also like to get into the Gold or Silver polishing or any similar business. Call at No. 287 Broadway, (Basement,) or address to Mr. ALBERT, at the same place.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A young woman accustomed to the care of children and to do plain sewing. Undoubted references required. Apply at No. 46 West 27th-st. from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS, ATTENTION!

Perhaps the greatest educational event of this century is the publication of

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There are Ten Charts in all, each measuring 34 by 52 inches, and the set contains altogether about three hundred diagrams, illustrative of the most important outline principles of the Natural Sciences. Beside the essential diagrams found in the ordinary text-books, these charts contain several original illustrations, and possess the merit rarely found in school books—of being entirely original in plan and arrangement. They are, moreover, highly ornamental to a school-room, and obviate the necessity of philosophical apparatus which would cost from $3,000 to $5,000. Price of the set of ten charts, neatly colored and mounted and accompanied with an explanatory key (a bound book) $15.

Booksellers, Teachers, Agents and all interested in Education, are respectfully requested to address the Publisher, ADOLPHUS RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

Mr. RANNEY has also the pleasure to announce that he has purchased from EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, and acknowledged to be the first Surgeon in America, the copy-right of a work entitled

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES,
FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE:

Adapted exclusively to her instruction in the Physiology of her system, and all the diseases of her critical periods; with an appendix on the propriety of limiting the increase of family.

Mr. RANNEY publishes, moreover, a large list of other books, maps, charts, and prints, which he has selected with direct reference to their salability by agents, and he will be happy to send a catalogue to those who write for it. He has also made such arrangements as enable him to supply his agents with any work published in New-York, at the publisher's lowest wholesale price.

It is nearly unnecessary in this connection to reiterate the fact so well known to country book-sellers and traveling agents, that Mr. RANNEY is the most liberal wholesale dealer in New-York, and that agents do better with his publications than with those of any other publisher. Some of Mr. RANNEY'S agents are now making $30 per day.

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No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

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WILLMER & ROGERS have completed their arrangements whereby they are able to supply the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS at the following greatly reduced rates.

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Or, THE LOST WIFE.
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This touching work will find a friend in every household where there is a thinking mind and a feeling heart. It is one of the few productions that will live when the great mass of pointless rubbish, now falling in such vast numbers from the press, shall have had their brief day, and passed into oblivion. The work is written with a power that makes each character in its pages a living individual; so that the reader detects, in almost every character that comes up before him, the portraiture of some one whom he either knows or has seen, and insensibly obtains the impression that he is looking upon the actors, comprehending their motives of thought and action, and absorbing the incidents in the touching and impressive drama which it so felicitously describes. As a story, this tale will linger long and pleasantly upon the reader's mind, and fix for itself a welcome and an honored place in his heart.

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"A powerfully written novel."—*Philadelphia Post.*
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THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
From the Churchman.

This volume is one which, as well as being full of exciting interest as a work of fiction, reads some most important practical lessons to our public men, and furnishes valuable practical suggestions to the benevolent and charitable—and, thank God, there are many such among our citizens, would they but interest themselves a little more actively in such matters. It conveys, too, some useful hints, along with some ample reflections to the Church, which can never in the correct and conscientious pursuit of her divine mission be indifferent to such things.

1 vol., 12mo; price $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER,
No. 126 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.
BY T. S. ARTHUR.
One vol. 12mo. Price $1.
Will be published Dec. 5, and for sale by all booksellers in New-York.

It is sufficient to say that the idea contained in this work, has been

THE GRAND GUIDING STAR

in the life of the Author; and the thousands who have been so long looking for that important era in human existence will now have their desires gratified by obtaining

THE GOOD TIME COMING.
L. P. CROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 61 Cornhill, Boston.

A NEW AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
Now ready at all the News Dépôts, an Illustrated Prospectus, (gratis.)
ON DECEMBER 1, 1855, WILL BE PUBLISHED, NO. 1, VOL. I, OF
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

Believing that the time has arrived when New-York, like London and Paris, requires its Illustrated Record of current events, the proprietor of FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHIONS and NEW-YORK JOURNAL, encouraged by the success which has attended the publication of those largely circulated Periodicals, is induced to undertake an enterprise, for which his long experience in Wood Engraving, and the extensive artistic arrangements of his establishment, offer the most favorable guarantees of success. Combining with these advantages the best Literary assistance that the country can afford, he feels that he is in a position to offer the AMERICAN PUBLIC an ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, which, both as regards the style of its Engravings, and the originality and piquancy of its articles, will be equal in merit to any foreign issue of a similar character.

The principles upon which the paper will be conducted will be purely AMERICAN—that is to say, not in a sectional, but in an imperial sense, the good of the many being preferred to the interests of the few. On all great Constitutional and National questions FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will boldly and conscientiously take its stand, but will not pander to the passions and intrigues of miserable party cliques, or the corrupt objects of those pretended patriots who fatten on the public spoils.

The mission which it proposes to itself is that of contributing, by its efforts, to the progress of enlightened and rational ideas of liberty, which will involve no proscription of race or sect—the more general diffusion of Education amongst the laboring population—social and administrative reforms, and lastly, the advancement of those refined arts, such as Sculpture and Painting, in which our progress has not hitherto kept pace with our material development.

The paper will be essentially a NEWS PAPER; the programme of its details will be found to embrace every feature of an interesting and influential family journal; all the leading events of the day, not only throughout this, but the other hemisphere, will be copiously illustrated, whilst the descriptive articles accompanying the Engravings will be carefully compiled from the most authentic sources of information.

The Editorial department will be confided to experienced journalists, and it is expected that the leading political articles of the paper will exercise no small share of influence in those circles where it is intended to penetrate. Its news will form a complete record of every event that occurs during the week, in the religious, political, commercial, and artistic world, whilst its original articles on painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and the drama, will entitle it to be considered a leading authority on all such matters. Its Police and Law reports will also be leading features, care being taken to divest them of that coarseness which is so objectionable to the readers of a family newspaper.

The monetary transactions of the week will be carefully summed up, and, with the latest reports of the markets to the time of going to press, will be found a useful periodical review of commercial operations.

With the first number, a Pictorial Supplement will be presented, gratis, to the subscribers.

PLAN OF PUBLICATION.—The country edition will contain the latest news, markets, and shipping list, up to late on Thursday evening, and will be dispatched on Friday. The New-York edition will be published on Saturday morning, and contain the latest intelligence, markets, &c., to late on Friday night. Price, 10 cents per copy.

Subscription for 1 volume, (six months)	$2 00
Subscription for 10 volumes, (six months)	19 00
Subscription for 2 volumes, (one year)	4 00

One copy of the Paper and Frank Leslie's Gazette, $6 per annum; One copy of the Paper and Frank Leslie's New-York Journal, $5 50 per annum.

FRANK LESLIE, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., New-York.
No. 1 will be published on Saturday, Dec. 1, 1855.

READY THIS DAY:
"Though dead, she yet speaketh.
AWFUL DISCLOSURES,
BY MARIA MONK,
OF THE HOTEL DIEU NUNNERY, MONTREAL.
Containing also,
MANY INCIDENTS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.
Price 75 cents, cloth.

The disclosures made by the subject of this republication, when they first appeared, created immense excitement, and threw the greatest consternation into the ranks of the Papal priesthood, and no stronger proof of the truthfulness of her revelations need be advanced, than the mere mention of the terror and tribulation manifested by Priests and Bishops, Superiors and "Fathers," when Maria Monk unveiled their hidden iniquities. "A made up story" would have created a smile of derision, and would soon have died under the withering rebuke of silent contempt, but these *truths* gave rise to a storm of passion, and drew into the field of controversy the greatest potentates of the Papal Church in America. Nothing but *truth* could have produced such a whirlwind of excitement, nothing but *facts* could have elicited such outbursts of fiendish temper, and such torrents of bitter vituperation. This truthful narrative, as related by Maria Monk, is at present loudly called for by the American public, who have recently been further enlightened as to the true nature of the Romish system; and, in compliance with the public demand, we have issued a reprint of the work.

ALSO NOW READY,
THE TWENTY-FIRST THOUSAND OF THE
ESCAPED NUN,
giving a full account of the evils of Convent Life. Bound in cloth. Price $1.

Seventh Thousand of
SCENES IN THE PRACTICE OF A NEW-YORK SURGEON, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Beautifully bound in cloth. Price $1 25.
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FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION:
UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE. By CATHERINE KENNEDY. (Cousin Kate.)
THE CHILD'S SUNDAY BOOK.
THE SMITTEN HOUSEHOLD; OR, THOUGHTS FOR THE AFFLICTED.
LECTURES AND STORIES FOR LITTLE FOLKS.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
Will be sold for eighteen cents per copy, and subscriptions received at
NINE DOLLARS PER YEAR,
BY
WILLMER & ROGERS,
No. 43 Nassau-st., corner Liberty,
Sole Authorized Agents.

MYLNE'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
EDITED BY J. P. GIBSON, NEW-YORK.
For sale by Messrs. MILLER, No. 645 Broadway, New-York. Price 25 cents.
It is the clearest, best arranged and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and, we predict, will become a standard school book.—*Tuckerman.*

NEW MUSIC—EXTRA PRETTY.—"While Musing all Alone, Hattie," and "Thinking of old Times," by MARETZEK, 25c. each. "Spare my Heart from Growing Old," and "I Cannot Part with Thee," by MERZ, 25c. each. "Golden Drop," schottisch, by MERZ, 35c., is the prettiest we have ever heard. May Flower, Riverdale, Magic Pen, schottisches, and Bobolink, Skylark, Four Bells, and Rachel polkas, are all good pieces. When $1 worth is purchased, we invariably add at least two new pieces gratis. COOK & BRO., No. 345 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WIDOW BEDOTT
AND THE SMILING PUBLIC.
Now Ready, the Second Edition of
THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS.

The most staid and conservative Editors cannot keep their faces straight.

Says the New-York *Observer*: "A volume more full of genial humor and irresistible Yankee character has not yet been published—not even excepting the experiences of the renowned Sam Slick. We would not speak thus highly of a work of mere humor, but these Papers contain most admirable satires upon many of the vices and follies that infest religious societies, and therefore are the more free to commend the book."

Says the New-York *Evening Post*: "'Rev. Mrs. Sniffles abroad,' in which a literary soirée is described, is better done than the account of the literary party of Mrs. Leo Hunter in the Pickwick Papers."

Says the Portland *Argus*: "It contains the very cream of fun—genuine fun—and if anybody can read these sketches without hearty laughter, we can only pity him. His case is hopeless. The book is warranted a sure cure for all kinds and degrees of hypo, and is worth six times its price."

Says the Boston *Olive Branch*: "The book is one that will keep all eyes wide awake. Its author was a gifted creature, the wife of a clergyman, and is now, alas, dead. Here were the keenest powers of satire—her drollery is inimitable. The preface is delightfully written by Alice B. Neal."

Says the New-York *Evangelist*: "A book of genuine humor and well directed, successful sarcasm. The foibles of female character, the ugliness and absurdity of envy, detraction and match-making, and other prominent sins, are hit with great point and shrewdness."

Says the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*: "The Widow Bedott is a rival to Sam Slick, and in some respects is much the most ludicrous and mirth-provoking of the two. She is made the medium of the most humorous sketches of Yankee character, which it is impossible to read without laughing immoderately."

The Publisher takes the liberty of adding the following. On page 31 of the book the Widow writes as follows:

"I'll never change my single lot—
I think 'twould be a sin—
The inconsolable widow of Deacon Bedott
Don't intend to get married agin."

But after her capture of Elder Sniffles, she indites the following lines to him:

"Priscilla the fair, and Shadrach the wise,
Have united their fortunes in the tenderest of ties,
And being mutually joined in the matrimonial connection,
Have bid adieu to their previous affliction."

The rest of the "Pome" the reader will find on page 190 of the book, which can be found at all book-stores. Price $1 25. J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

Newspapers inserting the above once are entitled to a copy.

PER CANADA.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
was received at the Foreign News Office, No. 89 Nassau-st., Sun buildings, on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and no other concern will have them for sale before Monday. Transient purchasers and the trade may always depend on obtaining their supply at an earlier moment than from any other house. This is no idle boast, but a fact, as we can demonstrate that for six weeks past our arrangements have enabled us to accomplish the above regularly, and we intend to be equally smart in future. The circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS now reaches 155,000 copies per week—a larger number than any newspaper in the world circulates; it may, therefore, safely assume the rank of the leading journal of the world.

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Price only 18 cents. C. McKEE, Manager,
No. 89 Nassau-st., Sun Buildings.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—It is hoped that the public will bear in mind that to the Foreign News Office, No. 89 Nassau-st., Sun Buildings, they are indebted for the reduction in the retail price of that highly popular journal to 18 cents, being a lower point than the liberality (?) of the houses heretofore controlling the matter would allow of their fixing at any period for some six or seven years past. The reduction on the part of the above establishment is a permanent one. There is no intention to raise the price at any future period. It is intended to sell the NEWS as low as possible,—not as high as the public will put up with. Subscription per year only $9—at same rate for six months—served in any part of the City of New-York and Brooklyn, or punctually sent by mail. The trade price has also been reduced to so low a point as to afford dealers a good margin. Trade circulars with prices on application.
C. McKEE, Manager,
Foreign News Office, No. 89 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.
PRICES NO CONSIDERATION.
RICH DRESS GOODS
IN VARIETY.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST., WILL OFFER, THIS WEEK:

1,500 rich Broché Shawls, (long,) from $8 to $12, worth from $15 to $20.
1,000 rich Broché Shawls, (square,) from $5 to $8, worth from $10 to $15.
840 pieces rich Lyons Velvets from $1 to $4, worth from $2 50 to $8.
500 pieces rich Plaid and Stripe Silks from 6s. to 8s., worth $1 25 to $1 75.
3,0 pieces rich Black Silks, (Gro de Rhine,) from 4s. 6d. to 6s., worth 7s. to 9s.
1,000 pieces rich Saxony and Merino Plaids, (all wool,) at 4s. 6d. per yard, cost $5 to 9s cents.
15,000 yards rich Paramattas, (double width,) at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
800 pieces French Merinoes, (Lupin's,) from 6s. to 8s., worth $1 to $1 50.
20,000 yards rich Muslin de laines, chintz colors, at 1s., worth 2s. per yard.

THIS WEEK WE WILL ALSO OFFER
A NEW INVOICE OF PURE IRISH LINENS,
BOUGHT AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
Comprising
Satin, Damask, Table, Diapers and Cloths. Towels, Napkins, Sheeting and Shirting.
ALSO,
2,000 pairs English Blankets, (all wool,) at one half their original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., 301 Grand-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
PRICES NO CONSIDERATION.
CHARLES G. HOOK, NO. 380 BOWERY,
WILL OFFER, THIS DAY,
600 pieces French merinoes, from 6s. to 8s. per yard.
16,000 yards rich paramattas, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
28,000 yards beautiful de laines, 1s. per yard.
10,000 yards merino and Saxony plaid, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard.
1,500 Bay State wool shawls, from $2 to $6.
The attention of the ladies is respectfully desired, but none are urged to buy.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.
DRY GOODS AT A SACRIFICE.
CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 380 BOWERY,
WILL OFFER, THIS DAY,
2,000 pairs Woolen Blankets, from $1 to $4.
1,000 pieces Flannel, (all wool) from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
800 pieces pure Irish Linens, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per yard, warranted equal to any article purchased elsewhere for double the amount.
A rare chance for housekeepers.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy second-hand clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots, will receive the very highest prices for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—The largest and most varied assortment of ladies' skirts, such as whalebone, hair-cloth, quilted, crenoline, machine stitched, corded, moreen, jute, French wove corsets, of every description. A large assortment of threads, veils, laces, embroideries, gloves, &c. C. THOMAS, No. 705 Broadway.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—J. JAKOBI & CO. will continue to sell off their entire stock of foreign and domestic dry goods, at their store No. 767 Broadway, regardless of cost, to insure quick sale, to close the business. A. JAKOBI & CO., 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

IT IS AN IMPOSSIBILITY—For a person to wear India-rubber gloves without having his hands cured from chapping, or getting rough; they are excellent for softening and bleaching the hands during the cold weather. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 35 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, MERINOES—Paramattas, de laines, plaids, cloths, cassimeres, blankets, flannels, Marseilles quilts, cloth table-covers, damask table-cloths, napkins, &c., selling at great reduction from former prices. G. M. BODINE, No. 332 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

SILKS! SILKS!—Great sale of silks this week, from auction, at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 332 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 2 Park-place, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

FURS.—HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st., has Fine Fur Mantillas, of different styles, that cost no more than a good Cloak; made from Sable, Mink, Fitch, Stone Marten, and Ermine. Also, Pellerines, Victorines, &c., made from same furs. All articles warranted. Remember, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

BUYERS OF FURS—Need not be frightened at what the *Herald* published a few days since regarding the price of Furs, as HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau, can furnish his choice FURS at one quarter of the price mentioned, and warrant them.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)
Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS!!
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 243 Broadway,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,
Suitable for
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING,
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
Which they offer
WHOLSALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms,
To which they invite the attention of the
TRADE AND PUBLIC.
Store closed on Saturdays.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION.
SELLING OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The Winter stock of dry goods at JUST & CLAPP'S store, Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., corner Monroe, must be cleared out in twenty days, to close the business at any reduction, consisting of 80 cases all wool plaids, 3s. 6d. per yard; an endless variety of fashionable silks.
700 pieces paramattas, widest width, 1s. 6d., all colors.
200 pieces yard wide plaids, only 1s.
Several hundred pieces handsome delaines, 1s.
Also, flannels, blankets, quilts and counterpanes.
SHAWLS & CLOAKS.
700 cloaks, all new styles, half price.
The largest stock of shawls in this market, great bargains. Also, haberdashery, embroideries, gloves and hose. As the whole stock must positively be sold, great bargains are offered to the whole community.
Only one price. JUST & CLAPP,
Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS.
Light Watered Silks for evening dresses.
Dark Brocade Dress Silks, 4s. 6d.
Rich Plaid Silks, 6s., worth 8s.
Extra Rich Plaid Silk, 8s., worth 12s.
Black Watered Silks, 8s., worth 10s.
Watered Poplin, 4s. 6d. Corded do., 3s. 6d. and 3s.
Paramattas, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
French Merinoes, 6s. and 8s.
Plain and Figured De laines, 1s.
All Wool Plaids, 4s. 6d. and 5s.
A lot of Breche Long Shawls for $15, worth $25.
Lyons Silk Velvet, slightly damaged.
Blankets and Flannels, very cheap.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 369 Grand st., cor. of Forsyth, and No. 447 8th-av. between 33d and 34th-sts.

CLOAKS.—GREAT BARGAINS.
LYONS & JONES
are selling the Newest Styles of
WINTER CLOAKS
at prices truly moderate. Call and see them.
10,000 yards SILKS, from auction
at 6s. a yard.
RICH STRIPED SILKS, 27 inches wide, 8s., worth 10s.
500 pairs
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, 50c. a pair, worth 75c.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

ROB ROY AND FANCY PLAID SHAWLS.
Warranted all Wool.
GLASGOW, BAY STATE, WATERLOO, &c., &c.,
Full assortment, both long and square,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 26.
Prices from $5 to $10 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
A full assortment of sizes and qualities,
ROSE, WHITNEY, BATH, MACKINAW, CRIB, &c.,
SUPERIOR ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers, 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
The stock must be cleared out without reserve, and also the balance of blankets, oil-cloths, comfortables and table linen will be offered at very low prices, at
No. 161 BOWERY, 4 doors above Broome-st.

REMSEN & DINGEE
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
A splendid lot of Plaids, 3s. 6d., and a beautiful lot of all wool, 4s. 6d., 5s. and 5s. 6d.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

SILKS—GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
Our stock of colored Silks we are now closing out at a great sacrifice, beautiful plaids 5s. 6d., 6s. up 10s; Chene plaids at 11s., and a beautiful assortment of blacks from 5s. up. REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

ALL WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS,
Superfine Quality.
Five Cases will be opened on Monday, Nov. 26,
At 5s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade-sts.

DE LAINES—PLAIN AND PRINTED DE LAINES.
Great reduction in printed De Laines, now selling a beautiful assortment from 1s. up; all wool De Laines from 2s. 6d. to 6s. REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

LADIES' WINTER HOSE.
Made from Sea Island Cotton with
4 threads, heels and feet.
At $3 per dozen.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

FRENCH PALETOT DOE SKIN,
AND
HEAVY BEAVER CLOTHS,
FOR OVERCOATS, CLOAKS AND TALMAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO PURCHASE CHEAP.
We shall offer on Monday and following days till sold, the balance of the stock of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Mats, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices; all must be sold. No. 161 BOWERY, 4 doors above Broome-st.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS—For the convenience and in compliance with the request of many of our across and up-town customers, we have (in connection with our establishment at No. 45 3d-av.,) taken the store No. 262 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., and will open, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of French, German, English and American CORSETS. Also, several hundred embroidered Collars and Sleeves, received by steamship *Pacific*. The Corset department in both stores will be under the superintendence of Mrs. GAYNOR, and will each be constantly supplied with every style of our celebrated French Wove Corsets, (not German,) which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while our prices are only half usually charged.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
Nos. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.,
and 262 6th-av., near 17th-st.

AT NO. 467 BROADWAY—May be found an endless variety of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which, in point of elegance, texture and workmanship, cannot be excelled in the world. The name of JEFFERS, in connection with this business, is a sufficient guarantee, and everybody who has been fitted at his store to Boots, Toilet Slippers, or Shoes, is sure to leave his name on his register as a regular customer. Ladies have but to call and examine his stock, and they will certainly be able to please themselves. JEFFERS, No. 467 Broadway.

CORSET AND SKIRTS.—We are receiving daily, and are prepared to supply our friends and patrons with corsets of every description, and invite particular attention to our large assortment of French wove stays, which cannot be surpassed for ease, elegant fit and beautiful shape. Also, whalebone, Manilla-corded and quilted skirts, of the most approved styles. Ladies will find our prices extremely low. MOORE'S, Grand-st. corner store, No. 298 Grand-st., near Eldridge-st.

DAMAGED BROAD CLOTHS—Black and fancy Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Plaids, De Laines, Cashmeres, Muslins, Linens, Table Cloths, Black Silks, Black Silk Velvet, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

ELEGANT WINTER MILLINERY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
L. MARCY respectfully informs the ladies of New-York and vicinity that he will sell his magnificent stock of
VELVET AND OTHER STYLES OF BONNETS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
The attention of those who have not yet purchased their WINTER HATS, is invited to embrace the present opportunity of selecting from his splendid assortment, at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
MARCY, No. 495 Broadway,
Near St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, CHENELLE, RIBBONS, &c.,
In every variety, may be found, at very
LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
At Nos. 54 and 56 John-st., corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—[illegible] RAVEL FAMILY.—[illegible] from the Royal Academy of Paris, [illegible] first appearance of
MLLE. PAULINE GENE and
MLLE. LINA WINDEL.
ANTOINE, FRANCOIS and JEROME,
PAUL BRILLANT and the BALLET TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1855.
The entertainments will commence with the laughable comic Pantomime, entitled
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
Principal characters by the Ravel Family.
After which will be produced (for the first time here) a comic Pantomime Ballet, entitled
KATEY; or, THE VIVANDIERE.

Katey, the Vivandiere	Mlle. Robert
(Her first appearance.)	
Hans (her lover)	Paul Brillant
Biberman	Antoine Ravel
Robinsol	Jerome Ravel
Elise	Mlle. Pauline Gene
(Her first appearance.)	
Mme. Robinsol	Mlle. Windel
(Her first appearance.)	

The other characters by the
RAVEL BALLET TROUPE.
The entertainments will conclude with the new, grand, comic, fairy Pantomime
ASPHODEL; or, THE MAGIC PEN.
In which the whole Ravel Family and their great company of fifty performers will appear.

Tickets	Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes	Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats	One Dollar.

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 6½; performances to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MONDAY, Nov. 26,
TWENTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency; JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.
LAST WEEK
of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera in 5 acts,
THE PROPHET.
This magnificent spectacle Opera will be presented for most positively the last times, on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
By Mad. DE LA GRANGE,
Miss HENSLER,
Signori SALVIANI, MORELLI,
AMODIO, ARNOLDI,
GASPARONI, And Ballet.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

THE HAMLET NIGHT.—It is respectfully announced that the representation of HAMLET will take place at the Academy of Music TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY EVENING,) Nov. 27.
In its cast of characters, the names will be found of many of our authors, artists, and others well known, apart from the dramatic art. The play will be produced in a novel manner, and with all the unrivaled elegance and splendor, both of mise en scène and wardrobe, for which the Academy is distinguished. Tickets can be secured at Danskin's agency, at Jollie's, No. 519 Broadway; at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, and at Crumbie's, corner of Broadway and 14th-sts.
Boxes and stalls, $1; parquette and balcony seats, 50 cents.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Hamlet	C. T. P. Ware.........Dramatist.
Ghost of Hamlet's Father	Isaac Clark Pray.......Author, &c.
Claudius	H. L. Walcot.
Polonius	Thad. W. Meighan.....Dramatist.
Horatio	Fred. I. King.............Author.
Laertes	D. C. Morehead...........Editor.
Marcellus	A. Jocelyn.................Artist.
Bernardo	W. J. De Lyons............Artist.
Osric	Fred. M. Edge.............Editor.
Actor	F. Rea.
First Grave Digger	James H. Cafferty.........Artist.
Second Grave Digger	E. F. Underhill............Editor.
Queen	Mrs. E. P. Leodemier Authoress.
Ophelia	Miss Ada Clare
Actress	Miss Harwold.
Scenery	By Signor Allegri.
Stage department	By Mr. Tunison.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 27,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Mr. OSCAR COMETTANT, [illegible]
Mme. WALLACE BOUCHELLE,
Signora VIETTI VERTIPRACH,
Mlle. BRANDIES,
Signor BERNARDI,
Mons. APPY,
Herr SCHREIBER, and
Señor NARCISO LOPEZ,
Pianist amateur, from Cuba—his first and only appearance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Tier Boxes and Orchestra Stalls	$1
Parquet and Family Circle	50c.
Private Boxes	$5 to $8

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY—A most admirable selection of pieces. MR. BURTON
Will play two of his most laughable characters—Master Waddilove and Jack Humphries.
The extremely successful Comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
With Miss Thorne, Miss Raymond and Mr. G. Jordan.
The comic piece of
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
With Mr. Burton, Moore, Miss Reignolds, and Miss E. Thorne. The farce of
TURNING THE TABLES.
With Mr. Burton, G. Jordan, Russell, Miss Reignolds, &c.
Tuesday—The Serious Family and The Toodles.
Wednesday—Still Water Runs Deep and The Little Treasure.
Thursday—Thanksgiving—Great Bill, of course.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 26, will be produced, Fletcher's comedy called
RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE.

Leon	Mr. Lester.
Cacafogo	Mr. Brougham.

To conclude with the Comedietta of
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 26, will be performed, the Play of the
WRECKER'S DAUGHTER.

Marian	Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne.

To conclude with the Farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE will appear every evening this week.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The grand collection of LIVING WILD BEASTS, two African Lions and Lioness, Royal Bengal Tigers, Brazilian Tiger, Leopard, Grizzly Bear, Lama, Zebra, &c., seen at all hours. At 11½ A. M., at 2½ and 7 P. M., Mr. White ENTERS THE DEN OF LIONS. MONDAY, Nov. 26, EVENING at 7½ THE LIME-KILN MAN. AFTERNOON, at 3 new piece of FREE LOVE, &c. Admittance 25 cts., children under ten 12½ cts.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, the original, doleful, pathetic and heart-rending Tragedy of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.
"In two acts, and three sad scenes." This mournful Tragedy will be produced with new scenery, dresses, properties, and also will appear a "splendid horse," purchased for this occasion.

Villikins, (an apprentice)	Bishop Buckley
Dinah, (an uncommonly nice gal)	Miss Millen
Pullmella, (a fast young man)	George Buckley
The sterne parient	W. Percival
Ye tender parient	T. Waddleton
Dorathy, (maid to Dinah)	R. Carroll
Little page (a small edition)	C. Howard
Lappe dogge (a nice pet)	by the original Dog Tray
Servants, &c., &c.	Company

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY every night. Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

POSITIVELY THE LAST.—The LIME-KILN MAN is played the coming week at Barnum's Museum, for positively the last time. The living wild beasts are to be seen at all times. Mr. White enters the den of lions three times a day. The living giraffe, happy family, &c., all are there yet. No extra charge to see all these additional attractions on the afternoon and evening performances. Only two shillings.

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL'S—Are nightly singing the new and beautiful Song, composed by JULIUS METZ, "Spare my Heart from growing old." Price 25 cents. Mr. Metz has also given us "Golden Drop," Schottisch, 35 cents, "I cannot part with thee," (a beautiful song) 25 cents. The three will be mailed free for 75 cents.
COOK & BROTHER, No. 345 Broadway.

FREE LOVE, OR PASSIONAL ATTRACTION—Is the title of the new piece written for Barnum's Museum by a gentleman of this City, and played on MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS for the first time. The LIME-KILN MAN is presented EVERY EVENING. Mr. White enters the den of lions every day at 11½ A. M., and at 2½ and 7 P. M. Only 25 cents to see everything.

MISS HARRIET MARTINEAU—Says that the loss of the Gold Ring of Cheops, now in Dr. ABBOTT'S celebrated Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, would be a "national loss." This valuable relic, together with more than eleven hundred other objects, may now be seen at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Schools admitted on liberal terms.

MUSICAL MATINEES.—MASON & BERGMANN'S FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE, at Dodworth's Academy, (No. 806 Broadway,) Tuesday, Nov. 27th, at 3 o'clock. Tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the door.

THE PRICE OF A BOX OF PILLS—Is two shillings, just the price of admittance to Barnum's Museum, where the famous Local Drama of the LIME-KILN MAN is played in the evening; the new piece, written for the Museum, of PASSIONAL ATTRACTION in the afternoons. All the wild beasts may be seen—the giraffe, the happy family, and other curiosities, without extra charge.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSIC—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES AND BALLS.—The best musicians secured. New Music published and received daily at DRESSLER & CLAYTON'S Music store, No. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]

THE WILD BEASTS AT BARNUM'S—Present the most sublime spectacle, when Mr. White, the animal tamer, enters the den of lions and plays with the ferocious creatures as though they were kittens. Three times every day he performs this startling feat. No extra charge to witness it. Everything in the Museum to be seen for 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open EVERY EVENING during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 486 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 87 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

News from Texas.

We have Galveston papers to the 15th inst. We take the following from the Galveston News of [illegible]:

A company of United States troops arrived in San Antonio last week from Laredo, to be stationed [illegible] miles from this city.

The Texan has been informed that moccasin tracks and other signs of Indians were discovered some twenty miles north of San Antonio, on the 6th inst.

The Texan says that scarcely a night passes but horses or mules are stolen from San Antonio. A horse, valued at $150, was taken out of a pen in the middle of the town last week.

San Antonio has been visited with grasshoppers in such numbers that they obscure the light of the sun. Danger to the coming crops is apprehended by the planters. So says the Texan.

Corn is selling in Grimes County at fifty cents a bushel.

The Matagorda Chronicle says the cotton crop of that county, when ginned, baled and numbered, will not exceed half the usual amount—about four bales to the hand. There had been heavy rains up the country, and the creeks were all swimming. The roads are reported to be in a wretched condition.

In Brazoria County the Democrat says there will be fully one-third more sugar made on many plantations than heretofore, and that its former estimate of the crop will prove rather under than over the mark.

The News remarks: We have announcements of much rain in the interior, and also of a slight rise in the Upper Brazos and in the lower parts of Trinity river; the release of steamers Magnolia and Doctor Smith with cargoes of cotton, and their arrival here is hourly expected. Prospects for navigation this season are looked upon, it seems, as favorable.

At Houston, the receipts of cotton during the week have been about 1,500 bales, and would have been more but for the bad condition of the roads.

The Harrisburg Railroad is approaching completion to Richmond, at which place about 1,500 bales cotton have accumulated.

Destructive Fire in Macon, Ga.—Telegraph Office Destroyed.

From the Savannah Daily Courier, Nov. 21.

We are kindly permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by Mr. Woodward, chief operator at Savannah, from the telegraphic operator in Macon, giving the only further intelligence which has reached us from the Macon fire:

"The fire originated only two doors below the Magnetic Telegraph office, in a store occupied by Mr. Ayres, and being close and having no lights over the door, no blaze or light could be seen, so that it was a long time before the alarm was given. The whole block of buildings was enveloped in smoke before I got to the office."

The writer states that he went in and got out one Register when the alarm of powder was given, which caused him to retreat. He, however, rushed back and got one more Register and one Magnet, by which time the room was so hot and full of smoke, that he was obliged to leave it.

The office lost all its books and papers.

He adds:—"There were eleven stores consumed. The block was owned by James A. Ralston. Stores occupied by Daley & Fitzgerald, Cousin & Stubblefield, E. B. Owensby, W. V. Wagnon, Asher Ayres, L. H. Goodman, J. Hartsfield, Martin Hall, and others.

The fire is a serious injury to Macon. All have suffered considerably. The buildings were insured in the Southern Mutual Insurance Company for $20,000. Hardeman & Sparks' warehouse was damaged to a small amount by falling. No cotton was burnt. The up-stairs of the buildings were occupied by Telegraph office, J. M. Kibbe Collector; J. M. Seymour, Cotton Broker, and families and sleeping apartments for young gentlemen.

Pardon of Dr. Beale.

Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, has granted a full pardon to Dr. Beale, the dentist, and remitted the remainder of his sentence of imprisonment, which was four years and six months, beginning on the 28th of November, 1854. He has served, therefore, about one year of his term. The pardon states the reasons which induced the Governor to extend this favor.

He had received communications from about one hundred and forty dentists and twenty-three physicians, of this city and the country, stating their belief that testimony as to matters transpiring under the influence of ether, is unsafe and unreliable; from a number of other physicians named, that they believe him innocent; from a large number of the bar, and citizens of various States, including the names of Governors, Attorneys-General, &c., that they believe he was convicted on insufficient testimony; from a number of clergymen, that they believe him innocent; from the Mayor of Philadelphia, and fifty members of the Philadelphia City Councils; from members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court, editors of Philadelphia newspapers, and five thousand other citizens of Pennsylvania and New-York, with five of the Jury on the trial, all asking for his pardon. After enumerating all these facts, the Governor says:

And whereas, the Board of Inspectors of the said Philadelphia County Prison, (as appears by their communication on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth,) have unanimously recommended the pardon of the said Dr. Stephen T. Beale, because, in their opinion, the end contemplated by the law in the moral reform of the prisoner has been attained—because full and ample satisfaction has been rendered to public sentiment by the imprisonment he has already undergone—because his health is undoubtedly breaking down under the sufferings of body and mind which he has already endured, and because the destitute condition of his aged parents and bereaved and sorrowing wife and children imperatively demand the presence and support of their son, husband and father.

And whereas, after a full and careful examination of the facts and evidence in the case, aided by the scientific discussions to which it has given rise, (without any intention to reflect upon the prosecutrix, who, no doubt, testified to what she believed did occur—nor to impugn the integrity of the learned Judge who tried the case, nor the honesty of the Jury who convicted the prisoner,) *I am now satisfied* that the defendant, Dr. Stephen T. Beale, is not guilty of the crime whereof he stands charged, and was convicted upon evidence unreliable in its character and insufficient in amount.

I do, therefore, in consideration of the premises, pardon Dr. Stephen T. Beale of the crime whereof he is convicted as aforesaid, and he is hereby fully pardoned accordingly.

Trial and Conviction in Cincinnati of Kirkland, the Street Preacher, charged with using Ribald and Obscene Language.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 21.

Hugh Kirkland, the notorious street preacher, was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with using "bawdy, lewd and filthy" words during a discourse which he delivered in the public streets of the city on Sunday, the 11th day of November, 1855.

The complaint is made under an ordinance of the city, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person within the city limits to utter and speak any bawdy, lewd or filthy words or discourse within the hearing of any other person, and that each person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution.

About a dozen witnesses were examined for the State, who testified that he made use of language during his discourse the most foul and libidinous in its character, and which would be entirely too obscene for publication. Mr. Kirkland defended his own case, and in his speech to the Jury was loud in his invectives against the Democratic Party and Papacy.

He spoke of the corruptions in the Roman Catholic Church, and cited Maria Monk as an authority. He related an instance which, he said, had come under his own knowledge, of a priest at Gallipolis having been discovered asleep, in *puris naturalibus*, and some young girls engaged in keeping the flies off of him. He claimed that the whole proceeding against him was but a conspiracy, formed by the "Frenchified Papal Democrats."

The Jury, after a consultation of about five minutes in duration, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was fined in the sum of twenty dollars, in default of which he was committed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.* Saturday, Nov. 24—5 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 56 bbls. Pearls, and 360 bbls. Pots, together, 416 bbls.

COFFEE—Exhibits no really new feature, the sales since our last including 900 pkgs. Java, at 13½c.@14¼c.; some Bahia, at 9⅞c.@9¾c.; 150 bags Maracaibo, at 11c.@11⅜c., and 1,300 Rio, at 10¼c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is sparingly offered and bought, at 9⅝c.@9¾c. for Middling Uplands, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ℔ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod are in better demand, and being rather scarce, they now bring $3 87½@$4 ℔ cwt. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately inquired for by home dealers, and to fill contracts, but are less sought after by shippers, and with more unwillingness among factors to sell, prices are rather languid. The sales since our last embrace about 18,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	9 56¼@ 9 62½
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	9 50 @ 9 56¼
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	9 56¼@ 9 68¾
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 56¼@ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ [illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible] @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 50

Canadian is essentially unaltered, with sales of 1,600 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9 50@$10 [illegible] bbl. Southern is less active and less buoyant, the transactions since our last including only 2,900 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 75@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 62½ for fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 37½@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is not very freely offered, though being in fair request, at $3 75@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active and steady, with sales of 38,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 20; Western Red at $2 05@$2 08; Southern White at $2 30@$2 35; and do. red at $2 19 ℔ bushel. Yesterday's sales of all kinds were 63,000 bushels,—including one purchase of 70,000 bushels Western Red,—instead of 83,500 bushels as misstated in our last. About 12,000 bushels Rye have been sold at $1 28@$1 30 ℔ bushel. There were small lots of Barley taken at $1 27@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Oats have risen to 56c.@58c. for Western, and 53c.@55c. for State, with a limited stock and fair demand. Corn is quiet but very firm,—the sales since our last consisting of only about 22,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, at $1 05@$1 07, but including 1,500 bushels Delaware new yellow, (the first lot of the season, sold by Fox & Co.,) at $1 02 ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 600 bushels River brought 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Remain as previously reported.

IRON—There were 150 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $37 50@$38 50, usual terms, ℔ ton. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern readily bring $1 45@$1 50 ℔ thousand. Supply moderate.

LEAD—Quiet at old figures.

LIME—Rockland is held at 95c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ℔ bbl., with a limited stock and demand.

MOLASSES—Is scarce and wanted at buoyant prices. New crop New-Orleans to arrive, is selling at 45c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have no important movements to report under this head.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Red Oil is worth 70c. ℔ gallon, but is rare and quiet thereat. Palm is dull and nominal at 9¼c.@9⅞c. ℔ lb. A moderate inquiry exists for Olive, mainly at $1 15@$1 18 ℔ gallon, and $3 62½@$3 75 ℔ basket. Linseed is sparingly dealt in at 87½c. for large, and 88c.@90c. for small lots ℔ gallon. Holders are willing sellers. Winter Lard Oil is generally quoted at from 95c.@$1 ℔ gallon, with a fair demand and an inadequate stock.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales since our last of only 600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $22 87½@$23 50 for Mess, and $20 50 for Prime ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¼c.@8⅝c. ℔ lb. The weather is favorable to packers. Cut Meats are scarce and firm. Sales have transpired since our last of 1,000 boxes boneless long middles on private terms; 1,000 boxes do., rib in, at 9⅜c., and 1,000 boxes clear short middles, deliverable in January and February, on terms not disclosed. Lard is brisker and firmer, with sales of 1,100 bbls. and tcs., here and to arrive, mostly at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 500 bbls., at from $8 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $20@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet, but steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 18c.@28c. for Ohio; 24c.@29c. for common to very good State; and 29c.@31c. for prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The market rules dull and heavy, with sales of only 180 tcs. at $4 50@$5 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are generally scarce and very firmly held, but are inactive.

SUGARS—The demand has been checked, by the disposition to wait for the delivery of the steamer's mails. Holders ask, and for small lots, have obtained ⅛c. ℔ lb. higher prices than those current before the publication of the news on Thursday last. The stock is reduced, and the receipts are light. No large operations transpired to-day.

TALLOW—Sales of 18,000 lbs. prime have been reported at 12⅛c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 450 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, disposed of at 40c.@41½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the receipt of the steamer's mails, business was devoid of animation, but rates continued without any essential alteration. The latest charters have been: A Br. bark to London, Flour, on private terms; a brig, 200 tons, from Inagua and Nassau, N. P., to London, £4 5s. ℔ ton register; a ship from Liverpool to San Juan del Sur, Coal, $22, including cost of coal; ship *Minstrel*, 450 tons, to Melbourne, at a round sum; a schooner from Minatitlan to New-York, Mahogany, $12; a Br. brig to North Side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 50; a bark to Cardenas, Shooks, 30c., and Hoops $8; a schooner, 150 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,300; a brig from Orange Mills, Georgia, to the West Indies, Lumber, $11; one to Laguna and back, Logwood, $10; one to Martinique and Guadaloupe, 2,000 bbls. Flour, $1 ℔ bbl.; a brig, 190 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,500; a schooner, 180 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,300; one from Norfolk to Grenada, Staves, $13.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Saturday—*First Board*—$3,000 Union Canal 6s, 39¾; $1,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '83, 80; $4,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, Steuben, 69½; $3,200 City R. 6s, P. R. R. 92; $1,100 do., N. P. R. 92; $2,000 Westchester R. R. 7s, 79; $1,000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 75; $500 Minehill R. R. 6s, 128; 124 Pennsyl. R. R. 42¾; 305 Reading R. R., 46¼; 150 do., 46¾; 26 Little Schuylkill R. R., 15½; 20 Harrisburg R. R., 56; 50 Long Island R. R. 12¼; 21 Beav. Meadow R. R., 61½; 27 Nor. Penn. R. R. 25; 25 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 5 Mer. and Man. Bank, Pitts, 50; 10 Consolidation Bank, 25½; 10 do., 25¾; 54 Girard Bank, 11¼; 3 Bank of Pennsylvania, 116¾.

Between Boards—$7,000 City R., 6s, 92; $600 City Warrants, 91¾; 100 Long Island R. R., 12¾; 250 Reading Railroad, 45¾.

Second Board—$1,300 City 6s, 6 Certs., 77; $1,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, Connell., 69; $14,000 do. A. V., 66; $400 Schuyl. Nav. 6s, '82, 75; $300 City R. R., 91¾; $1,500 City 6s, 91¾; $5,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '84, 80; 10 Penn. R. R. 42¾; 50 New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅜; 100 Reading R. R., 45¾; 200 Morris Canal, 12¼; 100 do., 12¾; 28 Schuylkill Nav., 19¼; 85 N. Penn. R. R. 25.

After Board—$800 City Gas 6s, (New,) 99; 50 New-Creek Coal Co. 1¾; 50 Morris Canal, 12¾.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 115¾@116¾; Phil. 6s, 91¾@92; Penn. 5s, 83@83½; Reading R. R., 45¾@45¾; Read. Railroad Bonds, '70, 80¾@82; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 91¾@94; Pennsyl. Railroad, 42¾@42¾; Morris Canal, 12¾@12¾; Schuylkill Naviga'n 6s, '82, 74¾@75¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 19¼@20; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 30@30¼; Long Island R. R., 12½@12¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 7½@8½; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1⅜; Union Canal, 9@9¼; New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅜@1½.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. P. HINSHAW, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-Keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Winter Term for 1855 commences on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, and closes March 18, 1856. Whole expense for term of 14 weeks, in common English, including board, $37 51. In this Institution every department of Scientific, Classical and Ornamental education is thoroughly provided for by a full Board of able Teachers, fourteen in number. Accommodations for 300 students. For particulars, address P. D. HAMMOND, Principal.

Cooperstown, Nov., 1855.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Professor F. J. EBEN continues to teach the Boehm, German and the Diatonic Flute, at his or pupils' rooms. References—Wm. Hardman, Esq., No. 165 Broadway; E. F. Post, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st.; J. N. Tift, Esq., No. 23 Dey-st., and the principal music-dealers. For particulars inquire at No. 14 King-st., near Macdougal.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS, AT HOME, with his own. Terms, $150 per annum. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences and moral and physical training, judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.—Thousands of young men and ladies, whose early education has been neglected, often see an opportunity of improving their situation, had they a knowledge of the above branches. To such, we earnestly recommend Mr. PAINE'S Academies, No. 363 Grand-st., New-York, or No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has the largest commercial Academy ever opened in New-York. There are six fine rooms, with practical business teachers for each department. Students entering this day may learn double entry by Jan. 1, for only $10. Regular terms $20. Writing $5.

$1 ONLY FOR PENMANSHIP—BOOK-KEEPING, arithmetic, elocution or reading, English grammar and composition, including spelling, $5 each. Must apply immediately, from 2 to 9 P. M., at No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. Terms reduced this week. Lessons in the French, Spanish and German Languages. C. ROBINS ELLENWOOD.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 187 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 49 West 14th-st., New-York; Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The School is now open. Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry. Practicing Class every Saturday Evening for grown persons. Gentlemen's Evening Class Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M. Soirées given as usual.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT. T. H. CHAMBERS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts. HAINES BROTHERS, Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $290; Æolians, $260; one for $175. Any piano sold $50 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 61 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—A magnificent rosewood piano-forte, Senior, manufacturer, warranted perfect in every way, will be disposed of at an immense deduction from cost, and a second hand piano taken in part payment, by A. WEBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Elegant seven-octave Piano-forte, with metallic frame, by best City maker, cost $350, and been used about three months, will be sold for $250. The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes, superior tone and finish, made of the best material, and in the most substantial manner, will be sold low and warranted. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—NEAR WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The whole second floor of the first-class marble front dwelling house situated on Montague-place, second door east of Clinton-st., (south side,) suitable for a gentleman and wife or a large family, can be had immediately, with board, by applying on the premises.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price, by applying at No. 262 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING.—To let with full board, at No. 52 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park, two front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board. Also, gentlemen and their wives, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 531 Greenwich-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—With parlor and bed-room, for a gentleman and lady. State terms and location. Address B. M., New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Single gentlemen desirous of obtaining pleasant rooms on moderate terms in a genteel location, can be accommodated at No. 91 State-st. French and English spoken.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A very pleasant front room and bedroom to let, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 Ninth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—At No. 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st., a few gentlemen can have furnished rooms. Those desiring may have use of the kitchen for cooking. Location desirable; family private; no children; bath-room privilege. References exchanged. Apply as above for one week.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS—May now be secured with board, at No. 23 East 12th-st., cor. of University-place, at prices from $5 to $15. Dinner at 1 o'clock. 5th-av. stages pass the door.

TO LET—(And board wanted.)—A well furnished house in Irving-place.—The owner, with his two children, would be willing to board with a lessee, of small and respectable family. Address S., Box No. 1,318 New-York Post-Office, with name and reference.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, in a private family, at No. 218 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 134 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

SHAKESPEARE AND MILTON.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, Are now Exhibiting in their Gallery, TWO EXQUISITE PAINTINGS, "SHAKESPEARE IN HIS STUDY," AND "MILTON IN HIS STUDY." BY JOHN FAED, Member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WE NOTICE IN A CIRCULAR—A lecture is to be delivered at the Tabernacle, Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., by Wm. H. Pratt, of Hatley, Lower Canada, for the purpose of removing all prejudices, and so making peace between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, so long dissevered. If accomplished, would it not bring the conversion of world? We would ask who would not hear it. He will also interest them with a few remarks on the French Rebellion, and his efforts to stop that way. Doors open at 7, and Lecture at 8 o'clock.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—1 first-class tenement and store, in 29th-st., near 2d-av.; 2 first-class brick houses, in Second place, Brooklyn, with piazza; 1 country residence and 26 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 8 acres at Fort Washington City, 96 lots, 25 by 100; 8 lots in Second-place, 26 by 133½, City of Brooklyn; 3 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 33 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 8 lots on 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 81st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 7 lots on the 3d-av. and 109th-st. corner; 3 lots on the corner of 5th-av. and 119th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn; 500 shares Brown-stone Quarry Stock; 500 do. Gold Mining Stock; 2,000 acres heavy timbered land in the State of Iowa; 2,300 acres of the finest quality of Prairie land, in Iowa. Cash, Illinois land, and good available securities wanted in exchange for the whole or part of the above property. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Dépôt, at Goshen, consisting of nine-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Dépôt at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 90 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises, JOHN BURKE.

FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On west 26th-st. House 25x48 feet, lot 25x98 9-12 feet; now occupied, and paying good interest. Will be sold or exchanged for improved or unimproved City, or improved Brooklyn property; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 195 West-st.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—Five houses and lots in Brooklyn, and vessel property for dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, and clothing or other property. Money loaned on mortgage and on vessels in or out of port. Apply to J. T. JOHNSON, No. 24 Burling-slip.

TWO ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 128 acres, near Newburg and Vails Gate Dépôt, and one of 100 acres, near Salisbury Mills Dépôt, Orange County, N. Y. Inquire of ROBERT L. CASE, No. 101 Front-st., New-York.

FARM ON THE NORTH RIVER—For goods—Six or eight thousand dollars worth of goods, or a house, wanted for a splendid farm on the bank of the river. GEORGE WEBB, No. 34½ Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE for 81 shares of the capital stock of the PHENIX BANK of the City of New-York, (No. 222,) dated Jan. 2, 1854, and issued to Daniel Horton, has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as the transfer thereof, on the books of said Bank, has been stopped.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1855. DANIEL HORTON.

$5.00 REWARD.—LOST—Last evening between No. 1 Washington-terrace, Hoboken, and No. 257 Greenwich-st., New-York, *via* Barclay-st. Ferry, a lady's GOLD WATCH CHAIN, with mosaic pin, a locket containing a deceased father and mother's pictures, and charms attached. By leaving it at either of the above places, the above reward and thanks of the owner will be given.

PORTE MONNAIE LOST.—Lost, on Saturday about noon, in one of the 8th-av. stages, a porte monnaie, containing about $12, partly in bills of the Iron Bank, Rockaway, N. J. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st.

LOST.—A plain massive GOLD RING with name and date inside, on the way from No. 31 East Debrawst. through Clinton-st. to the Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn. By leaving the same at the above place, or with the Ferry-master, $5—covering fully the gold value—will be paid as reward.

LOST—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 50 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 2,793, dated April 20, 1855. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to MERRITT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

LOST—In 14th-st. Omnibus No. 13, on Saturday morning, going down Broadway, a small bundle containing the body of a dress and other articles. Any person having found the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Carlton House.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $200,000.

Office No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lahens,
Ramsey Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnam,	Edouard Bossange,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. VanStantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W.A.S. VanDuzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A beautiful family horse, thoroughly trained, true in any harness, and without fault or blemish. Also, a substantial phaeton wagon and harness. Inquire at the stable of WILLSON & BROTHER, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts., any day before 11 o'clock.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 90 per cent., 95 per cent. and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices. JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st. Manufactory, No. 57 Hammersley-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Situated between 5th-av. and Greenwich-av., 8th-st. and 18th-st. Address, stating location and terms, PURCHASER, Times Office.

ROOMS WANTED—In a modern built house, above Bleecker-st.; three rooms unfurnished on the second floor. Address, stating terms, &c., A. B. C., Broadway Post-Office.

MEDICAL OFFICES WANTED.—Two or three rooms between the Park and Union Square. Address, until Wednesday, A. M. D., Times office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—To let, a first-class brick house, all modern improvements, situated within five minutes' walk of South and Wall-st. Ferries. For sale, the entire furniture of said house; it is new and of the best make. Must be sold by 5th of December on account of the family leaving for Europe. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 26 State-st., Brooklyn, or of L. K. MILLER, 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A beautiful new 3-story brick dwelling house with subcellar, heaters, gas fixtures, &c., all complete, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms for one or more years. Possession immediately. Situated in Canton-st., a short distance from the City Hall, about 160 feet from Fulton-av., where the cars pass every five minutes. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 96 Fulton-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story attic and basement house No. 46 3d-av.; gas, Croton, bath, &c.; to rent to 1st of May next for $600; immediate possession. Inquire of Messrs. O. & E. G. McCOMB, No. 234 West-st., corner Beach-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 150 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., with all the modern improvements. Will be painted throughout for a good family. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

COTTAGE TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A rare chance is now offered of securing a beautiful residence, near and of convenient access to the City. The well-known difficulty of obtaining a desirable locality in this place in the spring, renders this a fine opportunity to any one who wishes to secure a suburban residence. Possession immediately and a bargain given to a good tenant. Apply to No. 96 Chambers-st., New-York.

WATER POWER TO LEASE—For a term of years, a Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit their purpose this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of L. & V. KIRBY & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

CHEAP APARTMENTS—TO LET—For Mechanics, in Yorkville, on 3d-av., between 84th and 85th sts. Also, cottages on 81st-st., near 3d-av., cheap to small families. Apartments to let in Bloomingdale, on 68th-st. and Broadway, and on 69th-st., to nice families, cheap. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

LEASE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Of the premises No. 229 and 230 west [illegible] and 232 Washington sts., extending from West to Washington sts., 50 by 237 feet,—the largest unoccupied plot on the north side, below Canal-st., suitable for any heavy business. Lease 16 years. Apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

ICE CREAM SALOON, &c.—TO LET OR LEASE—With immediate possession, the Ice Cream Saloon, Dining Saloon and basement. Also, the Musical Hall, (from the 1st of May next,) comprising the whole of the South 4th-st. front of the popular place of resort known as the Equestrian Institute, East Brooklyn, together or separately. For terms apply to S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York, or GEO. W. WALKER, on the premises.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—The advertiser has the second floor of her house, which she would engage, furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, or to a small family without children, giving them excellent board, and all the accommodation necessary to make them comfortable. Terms reasonable. Address Mrs. BARNES, this office, stating name and reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—The four-story modern house, No. 536 Houston-st., near Broadway, to let, with or without furniture. Apply at No. 28 Warren-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower half of a first-class house in a good location, near the 6th-av. cars or stages; it has all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 156 West 24th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of No. 29 King-st., consisting of five rooms and front basement, to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, formed Feb. 5, 1855, is dissolved by mutual consent.

The subscriber, HAMLIN BLAKE, having withdrawn from the dry goods business, and disposed of his interest in the partnership affairs to the other partners, the unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the subscribers, under the firm of FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the sale, upon Commission, of Foreign and Domestic Goods, in the City of New-York.

The general partners interested therein are HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE, both of whom reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are JAMES McCALL, who resides in the City of New-York, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, who resides in the city of Brooklyn.

The special partners have contributed $200,000 of capital to the common stock; that is to say, JAMES McCALL has contributed the sum of $100,000, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON has contributed the sum of $100,000.

The partnership is to commence on the 20th of November, 1855, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1858.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between Mr. CHARLES P. CARPENDER and the undersigned under the firm of CARPENDER & CO., was dissolved by the death of Mr. CARPENDER on 22d October, 1855. The business of the late firm is in liquidation by the subscriber at No. 68 Wall-st. SAMUEL S. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of SANDS & WILLS, and will continue the general Stock and Exchange Commission business heretofore conducted by Messrs. CARPENDER & CO., at No. 68 Wall-st.

SAMUEL S. SANDS,
A. J. WILLS.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 31 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of SHEPARD & MORGAN.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1855.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Dépôt, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee. WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's Dépôt, No. 90 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 90 and 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. 169 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 9 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:

New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. B. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Byrne.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patten House.

An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors. JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1855.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio, an extension of time to complete the arrangement there proposed and accepted, to the 1st of December next, by which time it is hoped that the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement will do so, as full three-fourths of them have already done so. All Bondholders who have not signed the agreement, are requested to send in their names, and amount held by each, prior to 1st December, that the holders of the Bonds may be known to the Committee. H. GIBSON, No. 53 Pearl-st.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at 60 per £1. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—New-York, Nov. 19, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.

The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

$850,000 TO LOAN—In sums to suit applicants, of from $5 to $10,000, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, dry goods, clothes, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, &c., &c. All kinds of personal property bought for cash. Private rooms for ladies. Business prompt, kind and confidential, by TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 in the evening.

$3,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage on real estate. Any person having the above amount in cash, can have it securely invested and have a good weekly income for the use of the same. No Brokers need apply. Address INVESTMENT, Times Office, for three days.

$1,000 OR $1,500 WANTED—On good improved property in the village of Yonkers, worth two or three times the amount wanted. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, Loan Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Silvering Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 29 Duane-st., on or before the 6th of December next. By order of the Board of Directors. A. F. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 30 Wall-st. (Offices of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated, by R. C. CROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

TO CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Whereas, at a special term of the Supreme Court, held on the 17th day of October, 1855, Hon. Justice Roosevelt presiding, it was ordered as follows:

"On reading and filing the petition of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, praying for the direction of the Court as to the time of making a second and final dividend of the assets of said Institution among the depositors and creditors thereof, and on reading the order appointing said Receiver and the other proceedings which have been had thereunder, and on motion of Charles H. Hunt of Counsel of said Receiver, It is ordered that said Receiver proceed to make a record and final dividend of the moneys which have come into said Receiver's hands out of the assets of said Savings Institution according to the mode prescribed by the statute in such case provided, without waiting for the termination of the litigations of claims which said Receiver is now prosecuting, or for the further collection of the few claims mentioned in said petition which cannot according to said petition be at present realized; and it is further ordered that said Receiver hereafter, and after making such second and final dividend, account to the Court from time to time for the assets of said Savings Institution, and all moneys which may come into said Receiver's hands out of such assets."

Now, in pursuance of said order and of the statute in such case provided, public notice is hereby given that a second and final dividend of the moneys in the hands of the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, will be made by such Receiver from the 20th day of November next, payable on the 10th day of December following, and that such depositors or other creditors as have not received a first dividend, and have not already presented their claims, and who shall fail to do so on or before the said 20th day of November next, will be excluded by the statute from all participation in such final dividend. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

John A. Stewart, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

Chas. A. Whitney, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 261 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. H. PLATT, President. W. Lounsbury, Sec'y. Jas. R. Keeler, Vice-Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, New-York, Nov. 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 CLIFF-ST., Agents BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY, Taunton, Mass. MANUFACTURERS Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STEAM ENGINE—Six horse power, six inch cylinder, and fourteen inches stroke, pump, governor, connecting pipes, and boiler three feet diameter, eighteen feet long; has been used about one year; built by ARTHUR & CO., Brooklyn. For sale at a low price. Apply to EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 51 John-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. Bergen, Auctioneer.

APPROVED BRANDS OF BOOTS AND BROGANS.—By A. BRAGG & CO., Nos. 208 and 210 Pearl-st., will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 9½ A. M., an assortment of boots, brogans, etc., comprising a desirable assortment of stock, suitable for the season of the year.

Thomas W. Wright, Auctioneer.

CHOICE AND RIDGEWOOD FURNITURE AT GOWANUS.—T. W. WRIGHT will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, a large and elegant variety of household furniture, to every description, comprised in part of mahogany and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattresses, bedding, etc. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of the most costly description of Parisian fancy goods the stock of an importer; clocks; dressing cases, mounted in silver, ormolu; special caskets, &c.; to be sold without any reserve to close the concern. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, 27th and WEDNESDAY, 28th Nov., at 10½ o'clock each day, by order of the Assignees, without reserve, the stock of an importer, consisting of superb dressing cases for ladies and gentlemen, mounted in silver; work boxes, mounted in ormolu, lifted etc.; superb jewel caskets in ormolu, lined with silk and velvet; real bronze figures and groups, elegant marble clocks, best class; silver gilt eye-glasses, beautiful fans of every variety, richly decorated glove boxes, bronze, China and papier-maché inkstands, musical boxes, various sizes; school medals, silver and satin ornaments, opera glasses in jet, pearl and ormolu, purses, reticules, leather do., and bags; napkin rings of silver; spar, shell, &c.; silk guards, specks, silk bags, cigar stands, telescopes, silver and gilt thimbles, vases, violin strings, Uncle Tom vases, table bells, alarm clocks, accordeons, shaving brushes, ivory handle hair do., pearl and tortoise shell do., fancy buckles, classics, enamelled buttons, gilt brooches, gilt bracelets, jets, pearl buttons, bonnet holders, very fine assortment of small and other combs, compasses, cushions, very elegant; card receivers, dusters, envelope boxes, linen protvers, letter stamps, match parer boxes, velvet and gilt do., nutmeg graters, steel pins, shawl do., odour boxes, paper cutters of pearl, ivory &c.; paper weights, cigar stands, and other costly goods. Also, superb sets clocks and candelabras, of real bronze figures and marble, costing $600, and other descriptions. The trade are particularly invited to examine the stock one day before the sale.

TERMS—For all sums over $200 10 days' credit, for approved indorsed notes; under that amount cash, without discount.

N. B.—The above goods will be removed to our store as above in packages for the convenience of sale.

Also, silver porte monnaies, snuff boxes, silver knives in cases, and card cases.

Also, two large and gilt frame French plate looking-glasses made by the best City maker.

J. Outtle, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

LAST PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, at No. 556 Broadway, being all the stock of C. J. SCHMITT, Esq., to close the business.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms No. 556 Broadway, all the balance of first-class rosewood and other furniture of C. J. Schmitt, Esq., who is closing the business. Every article being of superior quality will be sold without regard to cost. The stock comprises rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, tools, upholstery articles, &c. Terms cash; and a deposit required to insure the delivery, as the premises must be vacated on 30th November.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

SLEIGH ROBES, CARPETS, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c.—MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Beekman-st., HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. First regular Fall tradesale of furs will commence MONDAY, Nov. 26, consisting of Rocky Mountain wolf, coon, fox, bear and Buffalo robes, richly lined and trimmed. Also, Russia sable, real Stoh, stone marten capes, victorines, muffs, &c. Ladies will find it to their advantage to attend. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY AT AUCTION.—In lots from the shelves to suit, by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 52 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, all kinds of white granite and common ware, glass ware assorted, China tea sets, vases, motto coffees, card baskets, &c. The attention of City and country trade is invited to this sale. Goods well packed for shipping.

J. S. H. Baetz, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.—Peremptory sale of all kinds of best W. G. blue and common ware; 200 packages glass ware, China vases and tea sets and toys, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c., in lots to suit city and country dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping at a low charge.

John F. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., 68 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods. We make the attention for this sale to TUESDAY, in consequence of Thanksgiving taking place on our regular sale day.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 52 and 54 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

A TABLE BAZAAR—No. 81 Crosby-st., will be sold, on MONDAY, at auction, 25 horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, second-hand wagons, single and double harness, &c., &c.

JOHN H. GATTFIELD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1823, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consumptive quack doctor in this and other cities, has put up some He absent this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and candies by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 5 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days. Strictness and secrecy may be calculated on with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

DR. CORNETTE—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B. Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depot, No. 113 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of the celebrated work of Conception, etc., etc.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the embarrassment of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the peculiar ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable modesty and shrinkness that will [illegible]

[illegible] of great anguish and suffering some months [illegible] and during confinement; every successive one leaving her more debilitated and prostrated, her putting her in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion demanded of. I imposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matter reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of Dr. M. Dessauriau, of Paris, (formerly, I supposed it was meant to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on the page.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Rexbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 500 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

From to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; ROBY & PAUL, Chambers-st.; P. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, 96 Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. H. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Book de Pharmacie of Paris, and the Imperial Colleges, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if this invigorating medicine universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like mists before its influence, thus rendering its use inv ·uable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of these disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought a antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $2 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 81 Greenwich, near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. CHERER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—A Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few minutes, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the skin, Dyspepsia, &c.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quickly—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, worms, difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 102 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, States Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice to accredit cases of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st. (Chatham Bank Building), may be consulted with confidence on all disease requiring secrecy. His long experience of 14 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROUTE.—Through Tickets and Baggage Checks to all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Queenston, Bridge, Lake Ontario, Oswego, in all No. 118 Broadway, New-York, Portland-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, NOW COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER AND TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND, Form the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Dayton, Sandusky, Fort Wayne, Belle Centre, Tiffin, Fremont, &c.

EVENING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2 P. M., [illegible]

[illegible] Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:00 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M. and Chicago at 9:00 P. M., in season to take the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad from Chicago, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 6:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

R. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express trains leave Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford at Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 3:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rochester Passenger, at 5:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sundays only, Mail Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M. Troy Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:30 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers take at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 36th-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents. Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD to PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two times daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 05. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $2. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residences of THOMAS SMITH, No. 294 Ist-st., formerly Williamsburg, now the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated, June 28, 1855.

THOMAS SMITH, }
SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
SARAH J. SMITH, }
Jy16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 77 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855.

BENJAMIN H. HAIGHT,
Administrator.
jed-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 109 East Thirty-ninth-street, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.

JAMES UGLOW, Executor.
n15-law6mM*

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH POWDER, totally removes the Tartar and Scurf from the teeth destroying the acidity in the mouth and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 417 Hoverty,

FOR EUROPE.

THE SAVANNAH AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—This [illegible] Cabin Passage, $100; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships will call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins	AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. Lyrie	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ALPS, Capt. E. G. Lott	CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head.

Freight leaves Pier 1 Rod on past boy.

[illegible] Leave Boston.....Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ASIA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ARABIA, Leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
AFRICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

[illegible] not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Nov. 17	1855	Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855
Saturday, Dec. 1	1855	Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855
Saturday, Dec. 29	1855	Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & SON, No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
S. G. WADSWORTH, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, jewelry, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the rules of this line exclude entry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and [illegible] Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BOSTON AND NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York, [illegible] Cabin Passage, $100; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships will call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins	AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. Lyrie	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
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FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Nov. 17	1855	Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855
Saturday, Dec. 1

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

[illegible] ALMONTE, late Mexican Minister, is to be transferred to the London Mission.

Advices have been received at the War Department from General HARNEY at Fort Pierre on the Upper Missouri, where he had just arrived from Fort Laramie, with ten companies of infantry and three companies of cavalry. In his journey he made a distance of over four hundred miles directly through the Sioux country without meeting any Indians. The guides report that the savages have all gone North for the Winter, so that the Indian campaign is at an end for the present season. The [illegible] will Winter at Fort [illegible].

Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon—The Objects of the British Fleet—Russian Privateers—The President's Message—The Next California Mail Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The Union has been authorized by the State Department to say that Mr. BUCHANAN has had two conferences with Lord CLARENDON in relation to the West India squadron, at which Lord CLARENDON had stated the squadron originated in no purpose unfriendly to the United States, but that its object was to protect British commerce against Russian privateers, three or four of which, according to particulars which had been received, he (Lord CLARENDON) understood were fitting out in New-York, one being nearly ready for sea, and one said to be a very large and fast vessel, specially intended to intercept British ships conveying Australian gold, with the purpose first, however, to capture one of the Cunard steamers. In justification of the statement, Lord CLARENDON made reference to the case of the bark Maury, as represented in affidavits sent to him, and communicated by Mr. BARCLAY, the British Consul in New-York, to Mr. CRAMPTON, and by him transmitted to the British Government, and at the same time laid before our Government.

My former dispatch having been without authority contradicted, I repeat, on the best of information that the present determination is not to forward copies of the President's Message for distant newspapers, as heretofore, in advance of its delivery to Congress. It may not even be printed till that time.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The departure of the next California Mail steamer from New-York is postponed from the 5th to the 7th of December in order to take out the President's Message if the House of Representatives is organized by that time.

Serious Illness of Rachel.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 25.

RACHEL is very ill indeed, and there is no prospect, at present, of her being able to continue her performances here. Her physicians have advised her to make a trip to Havana for the recovery of her health.

Desperate Murder of a Police Officer by a Gang of Irishmen.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Nov. 25.

A shocking affair took place in this city last night. Two policemen named THOMAS CUMMINGS and WM. GRANT, attempted to arrest a drunken man in an Irish groggery in Morocco-street, when the gang present blew out the lights and fell upon the officers, beating them so severely that CUMMINGS has died of his injuries, and GRANT is not expected to recover. CUMMINGS was sexton of St. Paul's Church. He reached that building after the affray, began to make his fires for Sunday, and was found dead near the furnaces this morning. His skull had been fractured by a slung shot.

Lake Disasters, &c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

A terrible gale was experienced here yesterday but as yet we have not heard of any serious results.

The bark Canada arrived here yesterday, from Chicago, in 3 days and 18 hours, being the quickest time on record.

The schooner Conquest was wrecked, on Wednesday, off Morpeth, Canada. She had a cargo of wheat for Oswego. Vessel and cargo a total loss. The schooner Illinois, hence for Detroit, is ashore and full of water, near Grand River.

The Recent Disaster on the Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 23.

The Committee at St. Louis, appointed to investigate the Gasconade Bridge disaster on the Pacific Railroad, report that it was caused by the speed at which the train was going, the bridge being unable to sustain loaded trains running at more than five miles per hour. One of the Committee, Mr. HENRY KOSAN, presented a minority report, declaring that the bridge was totally incapable of bearing even its own weight.

Arrest of a Murderer at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

JAMES McNALLY was committed to jail to-day, charged with the murder of CHAS. S. SMITH, a trader in Boston, about five years ago. After the murder McNALLY fled to Canada, where he escaped suspicion until within a short time. He was arrested in Toronto.

Acquittal of Capt. White, of the Ship James Chester.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Capt. WHITE, tried under the charge of unwarrantably casting away the ship James Chester, was acquitted by the Jury to-day without retiring.

The Southern Mail—New Mail Contract.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 25.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday the 14th and Monday the 19th inst., are to hand.

A new contract has been made for the conveyance of the mails from Montgomery to Mobile, and the hope is held out that they will be regularly received hereafter.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The sales of COTTON for the past week add up about 2,000 bales, the market closing firm at an advance of ⅛c. above the rates of last week. The stock on hand is light. WOOL—The market continues quiet, without change in prices—sales 60,100 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales of the week 44,900 pcs.

Yesterday.

Rev. Mr. CORRY's new lecture-room—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street—was opened.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE delivered the first of a series of Sunday evening lectures, on the "Mothers of the Bible" subject, yesterday evening.

The Harlem Methodist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, was reopened, having been repaired.

A charity sermon was preached in St. Mary's Church, Grand-street, by Rev. WM. STARRS, for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Rev. Father SMARIUS, S. J., preached a sermon in St. Patrick's Parish, for the benefit of the poor.

Rev. ALEXANDER McCLELLAND, D. D., Professor of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, preached in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene streets.

The day opened pleasant, but by 2 o'clock it rained smartly. It was a dirty night, in spite of a round, full moon.

The Trial of Baker for the Murder of Poole.

The Oyer and Terminer will be occupied all this week with the trial of LEWIS BAKER, who, it will be remembered, was captured at the Canary Islands, and brought to this City by the crew of the Grapeshot, which vessel was sent in pursuit of the fugitive by her owner, GEORGE LAW.

The trial will excite unusual interest, without a doubt, among all classes, and the friends of the deceased, as well as the prisoner, will be in attendance in great force. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides, and the contest will be bitter and protracted. The proceedings of this day will be confined, probably, to the impanneling of a jury, and we understand that the old rule will be rigidly enforced, of keeping the Jurors together after each day's adjournment, until they shall have agreed on a verdict, or have been discharged by the presiding Judge.

Evacuation Day.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Evacuation Day, but of course it could not be celebrated on Sunday. So to-day the flags will fly, the cannon roar, and the entire military force of the City will turn out to make the day conspicuous. It certainly should be borne in memory though, our Common Council have contributed nothing towards preserving it in mind.

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY—FAMILIES SUPPLIED—JAS. E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, invites the attention of families to the following approved styles, of the best quality and offered at the lowest market prices, viz.:

UNDERGARMENTS.—Ladies' Vests in Merino, Silk and Cotton, without sleeves, half and full sleeves.

Misses' and Infants' Merino Vests, without and with half sleeves.

Men's White and Gray Merino Shirts and Drawers; Domestic and Scotch Woolen Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

Boys' Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

HOSIERY.—American, English, Scotch and German Hose and Half-Hose, all the approved styles, superior in material and make.

N. B.—All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed judgment, at a small advance on the original cost.

JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening an unusually attractive performance is to be given at this, "The Favorite East-Side Theatre." The thrilling and affective drama, by Dr. J. S. JONES, of Boston, dramatized from the celebrated story by Professor INGRAHAM, is to be produced in a careful and gorgeous style, with new scenery, machinery, properties, music, costumes, &c. It is entitled "Capt. Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl Gate," and is said to be the most exciting production ever placed upon the stage. The Pantomime of the "Rose of Sharon," and farce of "Paddy Miles' Boy," with Mlle. DUVIELLE's singing and Mlle. AMEMA's dancing, complete a most beautiful programme.

[Advertisement.]

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED, MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have just made large additions to their stock of boys' overcoats, talmas, jackets, pants, &c., and are receiving daily with all the improvements in style. Also, constantly receiving men's overcoats, frock and business coats, black and fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of those in want. No deviation from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The present week will be a gala week with the ladies at A. G. COLBY'S, No. 87 Third-avenue. The whole stock of rich Fall and Winter Dry Goods must be sold off at any or every sacrifice, to enable him to remove to his new store in Grand-street. In the meantime, those who appreciate a good bargain will have to be on the alert. Opportunities of this kind do not occur every day. Look out for a rush.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rich Dress Goods of every description, consisting of Silks, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Printed De Laines, Merino and Saxony Plaids, together with Broche Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, are now offered at a reduction of 33 per cent. from former low prices, at S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.'s, No. 281 Grand-st. Ladies, if you wish a rich dress at a low price, visit Columbian Hall.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, music and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at half price during this month.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

FREE LOVE.—The new piece, by a gentleman of this City, called "Free Love, or Passional Attraction," is played at BARNUM'S Museum this afternoon. The living wild beasts are there, and the lion-tamer goes into the den of lions three times to-day—a wonderful feat. This evening the "Limekiln Man" will be repeated—the last week positively.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Last week of $3 Writing Classes. Ladies' Class at 11 A. M. daily, gentlemen's at 8 o'clock P. M. A limited number of pupils will be received this week at the above charge. After the 1st of December no pupils will be received for less than $5.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—We are manufacturing all the new styles of chandeliers, brackets, &c., in gilt, French and artistic bronzes, finished in the most substantial and elegant manner, and offered to the Trade and at Retail, on the most favorable terms.

CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Jacob Sears, Mr. JAMES A. WHITLOCK, of New-York City, to Miss KATE A., youngest daughter of Mr. John J. Davison, of the former place.

In Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, WILLIAM W. RICE, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., to CORNELIA A., daughter of A. R. Mason, Esq., of Stamford, Conn.

DIED.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 25, at his residence, No. 100 West 23d-st., after a lingering illness, JAMES RUTHVEN, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in West 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., when the friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 24, Mrs. MARY CRAWFORD, aged 73 years.

The friends of her son, Thomas Crawford, and her son-in-law, Wm. S. Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 26th inst., from her late residence, No. 180 Grand-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 24, CHARINA, daughter of Matthew and Lucinda Morgan.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, ALBERT LYONS, aged 51 years, 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 369 8th-av., corner of 29th-st.

On Sabbath afternoon, Nov. 25, HAMILTON BURGAM, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, one and a half (1½) o'clock, from his late residence, No. 84 Leight-st.

On Prospect Hill, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 18, THOMAS DAWSON, aged 59 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, Nov. 23, after a lingering illness, ATHERENE E. PELTON.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 24, GIDEON RICE, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Rev. Dr. Henderson's Church, Newark, N. J., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich., on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 14, RICHARD L., son of Wm. S. and Eliza Conely, formerly of this City, aged 17 years and 16 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 24.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	96	50 Canton Co.	21¾
7,000 Missouri 6s	88¾	250 Erie Railroad	52
1,000 do...b3	88	100 do...bw	52
4,000 do...b60	88	100 do...s60	52¼
4,000 California 7s, '70	85½	100 do	52¼
1,000 C. ar. 1st mgt bds	64½	100 do	52¼
1,000 do...c	64½	350 do...s3	52¼
2,000 Hd. R. 1st Mt. Bs.	100	100 do	52½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	79	50 do...s3	52¼
5,000 do...b3	79	100 do...c	52½
5,000 do...s60	78½	50 do...s3	52½
10,000 do...s3	78½	100 do...b10	53
11,000 do	78½	100 do...c	52¾
26,000 do...b30	79	100 do...s3	52¾
1,000 New-York Cen. 6s	88	550 do...s3	52½
5,000 Hud. R. Mtgebds.	68½	100 do...s10	52¾
4,000 do	68½	300 do...b10	53
10 Am. Exchange Bank	112½	100 do...s60	52¾
100 Nic. Transit Co...b60	18	100 Harlem Railroad	18½
100 do...s3	18½	10 New-Jersey R. R.	124
200 do...s3	18¾	400 Reading R.R...b60	93
400 do...s3	18¾	450 do	91½
200 do...b30	18¾	200 do...s3	91½
40 Penn. Coal Co.	99¾	300 do...s30	91½
100 do...b60	100¼	100 do...s30	91½
100 do...b3	100	200 do...b60	93
250 Cumb. Coal Co...c	24½	400 do...c	91½
250 do...s3	24½	100 do...s10	91½
200 do...s3	24½	70 Mich. Cen. R. R.	97½
50 do...b10	24½	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	94
300 do...c	24¾	10 do	94½
50 do...b30	24½	67 Panama R. R.	106
300 do...s60	24½	50 do...b60	106½
20 Galena & Chicago R.	120½	100 do...s60	105½
100 do...b3	121	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	95½
100 Clev. & Tol. R...b30	75½	100 Chi. & R'k Isl'd R...s3	92
500 do...b60	76	25 Milwaukee & Miss. R.	83
200 do...s60	76		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Bonds of '83	90	100 Erie Railroad...b10	53¼
10,000 Louisiana 6s...b15	92½	470 do	53¼
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	79½	100 do...s10	53¼
20 Ohio Life & T. Co.	96	100 do...b30	53¾
100 Nic. Transit Co.	18¾	100 do	53½
150 do	18½	300 do...b10	53½
50 do...b60	19	100 do	53
100 do...b3	19	100 Harlem Railroad	18½
100 Cum. Coal Co...b30	25	450 Reading R. R.	91½
100 do...b7	25	100 do...s60	91½
60 do	25	100 do...s60	91½
100 M. So. & N. I. R.R.	94½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	75½
100 Ch. & R'k Isl. R. R...s3	92	500 do...c	76
50 do...b60	92½		

MONDAY, Nov. 26—A. M.

The European mail by the steamship Canada, at Boston, from Liverpool Nov. 10, was delivered at the New-York Post-Office late on Saturday afternoon. The private mercantile and banking letters we have, of course, had no opportunity of consulting. The circular advices from the London and Liverpool markets are more decided, if possible, in regard to Cotton and Grain than the telegraphic summary. Some of them quote 3s. advance on Indian Corn, and all agree upon very full rates for Flour and Wheat. The Cotton trade at Manchester is doing well, having obtained an advance on Goods and Yarns to correspond with the rise in the raw material. The accounts from China and India were deemed favorable for Cotton Goods. The reduction in the stock of American Cotton at Liverpool had more than neutralized the advices from this side of heavy receipts at the ports, and speculators, as well as the trade, were taking hold with much confidence. In the French markets, Grain and Flour were on the advance. The French Bank statement to 15th November, though not formally published, is understood to show a further loss of $5,000,000 in Gold, with more than a corresponding reduction, however, in circulating notes. The loss in Gold occurred early in the month of October, and of late the drain had measurably ceased. The British Funds are 89 ⅌ cent. for the December account, and 88⅜@88⅛ cash. The Bank of England statement is annexed:

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£13,328,806	£10,412,335	£17,584,066
July 14	12,681,833	9,053,930	17,333,896
July 21	12,706,108	9,207,945	16,644,153
July 28	12,918,269	8,791,145	16,385,392
Aug. 4	13,592,925	8,892,300	16,261,734
Aug. 11	14,259,692	9,156,845	16,275,295
Aug. 18	14,948,066	9,229,550	16,116,978
Aug. 25	14,905,293	8,874,555	15,545,967
Sept. 1	15,661,865	8,263,380	14,939,118
Sept. 8	16,687,227	7,525,000	14,217,376
Sept. 15	17,588,784	7,396,800	13,698,455
Sept. 22	18,509,273	7,286,815	13,268,607
Sept. 29	19,915,763	6,195,570	12,938,928
Oct. 6	19,791,293	5,473,470	12,279,281
Oct. 13	19,280,446	4,557,420	11,754,421
Oct. 20	18,789,512	4,310,485	11,220,307
Oct. 27	18,534,600	4,262,565	11,308,365
Nov. 3	18,255,548	4,644,465	11,299,634

The private discount houses were taking paper ½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank interest, so that the Loans of the Bank are being paid off, while the reserve of Bank notes unemployed is, for the first time since July, on the increase, and the specie movement steady. No higher rate of interest is now anticipated. Some of the circulars speak of a probable return to a lower rate, though this is not favored by the increasing temper of speculation in the markets, which the Bank management is not likely to encourage. Sugars have gone up 6s.@7s. the hundred, equal to 1⅛c.@1⅜c. here. Coffee is also reported in quick demand. Iron Rails £8 the ton, with no increase of orders. In American Stocks the business is light. The excitement in regard to difficulties in our diplomatic relations with England had contributed to the dullness. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"Business in American Securities has received a decided check, and can scarcely be expected to become active until fears of any rupture in the friendly relations of this country and America shall have been set at rest. Some small investments have been made by parties who, believing in a pacific settlement of the existing differences, are desirous to take advantage of the low rates at present ruling. Great Western of Canada Shares have been done since our last at 21⅞; they close rather firmer at 22¼@22¾."

The State Canal Fund Commissioners have decided to advertise for bids to a new five ⅌ cent. State Canal Loan of $4,500,000, to cover the five ⅌ cents of 1855, falling due 31st of December, $4,000,000, and a deficiency of $500,000 in the Canal Debt Sinking Fund. The Loan will probably command a premium, of 3 to 5 ⅌ cent., for although by the careful guards which have been thrown around the banking basis, they can only be employed in the Department at 83⅛ ⅌ cent., they will be cheaper to the country bankers than the Canal sixes recently awarded at 115 to 117 ⅌ cent. The new loan is to run eighteen years.

The Foreign trade returns at this port, for the past week, are less favorable than the previous week in regard to the export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. But from the Southern ports, the movement of Cotton to Europe was again active, the total, exclusive of two thousand bales from New-York, being 60,000 bales, of the value of $2,400,000, against 27,000 bales same week last year. The Import of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts to $2,905,945, against $1,482,368 same week last year. The total for the calendar year to present date, is $189,438,000, against $167,466,000 to same date in 1854. The Export list foots up $1,372,700 for the week, against $1,464,056 same week last season. For the calendar year the total is $61,399,000 against $58,464 in 1854. There was no export of Specie during the week, direct or via Boston. The export of Specie same week last year was $266,000 from New-York and $569,477 from Boston. The total from New-York for the calendar year is $26,557,000 against $36,610,000 to corresponding period in 1854. From New-York and Boston together, the Specie Export is $40,990,000 against $44,280,000 to same time last year. There were no deliveries of California Gold during the week. The George Law of the Panama route is now about due, with the mails and treasure from San Francisco to 5th November. The same week last year, the deliveries at New-York were $1,568,644. To the present time the total of California Gold delivered at New-York in 1855, is, by manifest, $38,607,458 against $44,084,099 to same time in 1854. The regular balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon was $6,856,297, against $6,856,859 at the close of the previous week. There were some movements of Gold through the week to and from the interior, but we do not learn that the difference is important either way. We have seldom had to record a week's transactions in which the Gold movement was every way so light. The Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will, probably reflect the same steadiness. The following is a comparative statement of the export of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	3,828	$158,707	2,190	$102,[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	90,804	179,571	25,814	236,[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs.	709	3,184	1,155	5,[illegible]
Wheat, bushs.	14,295	26,712	145,797	294,924
Corn, bushs.	372,669	[illegible]	34,669	34,[illegible]
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,976	[illegible]	2,463	41,[illegible]
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	2,869	[illegible]	1,582	39,[illegible]
Total Produce		[illegible]		$754,[illegible]
Miscellaneous		[illegible]		618,[illegible]
Total for the week		$1,[illegible]		$1,372,[illegible]

The course of the Stock Market the past week, without very decided activity, shows a general improvement in prices, of 1@3½ ⅌ cent. as compared with the closing of the previous week. At one time, on Friday morning, the advance was ½@1 ⅌ cent. beyond the closing figures of Saturday afternoon, under the influence of the foreign news by the Canada telegraphed from Halifax; but the subsequent feeling was one of languor, and the transactions of Saturday rather moderate in amount. The final bids indicate a little more firmness.

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Nov. 17.	Saturday, Nov. 24.
Virginias	[illegible]	96
Missouris	[illegible]	88
Illinois Centrals	78½	79½
Eries, 1875	88½	89
New-York Central, 7s	102½	104
Erie Stock	52½	53
Reading	90½	91½
Panama	103½	106
Toledo	74	76
Galena	119	121
Rock Island	90½	92
South Michigan	93½	94½
Michigan Central	95½	97½
Cumberland	24½	25

The private sales of New-York Central on Saturday were at 98 ⅌ cent., against 90¾ at the close of the previous week.

The Banks have been rather more liberal in their discounts since Monday, and the comparative offerings are somewhat lessened. The discount brokers are taking prime names at 9@10 ⅌ cent., and fair paper at 12 ⅌ cent. The pressure at the East has thrown more paper into Wall-street for negotiation. Our own merchants are comparatively easy. The collections, falling due on account of the Western Banks, on the acceptances of our produce factors, are unusually large, and are met with general promptness. It is believed that the orders in the Canada's mails will increase the export movement of Grain and Flour the present week. The Foreign bills which come forward from the South, against Cotton, are in few hands, and the regular Bankers are likely to control the market for Wednesday's steamer. Sterling rates, 108@108¾ ⅌ cent. These terms, and the accounts of our easier market for money in England, will prevent the further use of gold on a remittance. A change of the current this way is not generally anticipated, nor is it considered particularly desirable until the difference between our current Exports and Imports is more decidedly marked.

The Erie Railroad Company have just completed their annual report of operations for the Railway year ending 30th September, to be submitted to the State Board of Railway Commissioners. The Executive officers have also prepared a careful and detailed tabular statement for the use of their bond and shareholders and the public press. Before condensing this, we turn to our files of last November, to copy for the convenience of reference, the following official table of

OPERATIONS OF THE ERIE ROAD FOR 1853-54.

	Earnings.	Int. and Expenses.	Net Earn.
October, 1853	$539,675 18	$340,253 62	$199,421 56
November	461,266 15	338,493 83	122,772 32
December	381,203 40	359,290 34	21,913 06
January, 1854	337,322 55	347,459 49	
February	357,629 11	347,115 60	10,513 51
March	466,786 55	406,443 31	60,343 24
April	521,387 18	398,389 76	123,097 42
May	500,651 47	419,090 14	81,561 33
June	386,868 83	384,824 81	2,043 81
July	407,269 92	393,163 16	14,106 76
August	451,826 89	423,148 84	28,688 05
September	517,563 95	387,855 49	129,708 46
Total	$5,359,958 68	$4,546,015 79	$824,163 83
Loss in January			10,220 93
Resulting profits			$813,942 89
Less extraordinary loss on Lake and River Boats			88,356 00
Actual profit to Stock 7.25 ⅌ cent.			$725,586 89

OPERATIONS OF THE ERIE ROAD—1854-55.

	Earnings.	Int. and Expenses.	Net Earn.
October, 1854	$539,018 70	$372,352 15	$166,666 55
November	486,792 84	379,314 37	107,478 47
December	454,971 16	394,466 72	60,504 44
January, 1855	427,829 14	401,706 48	26,122 93
February	340,751 68	373,421 39	
March	507,090 26	419,378 44	87,711 81
April	506,597 42	382,424 74	124,172 68
May	475,127 85	377,719 76	97,408 09
June	396,867 69	345,302 84	51,564 85
July	372,077 33	367,128 50	4,948 83
August	434,779 57	366,644 44	68,135 13
September	547,119 48	385,549 18	161,570 28
Total	$5,488,998 37	$4,565,419 01	$956,254 07
Loss in February			32,679 71
Resulting profits			$923,574 36
Less extraordinary loss by boats	$3,146 22		
By exchange of machinery	5,910 58		
By fire to depôt and bridges	81,097 68		90,154 40
Actual profit to Stock 8.33 ⅌ cent.			$833,419 87

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—UNFUNDED ACCOUNTS.

	Oct. 1, 1854.	Oct. 1, 1855.
Bills Payable and all other liabilities	$2,486,225 95	$1,211,768 64
Less Cash and Cash items on hand	266,370 40	160,758 02
Actual Liabilities beyond Cash	2,219,855 55	1,051,010 62
Due by Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, secured by Bill of Sale of Cars and Locomotives	$100,000 00	$100,000 00
Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, 1st Mortgage, '79 Bonds	9,000 00	9,000 00
Peoria and Oquawka 1st Mortgage Bonds, received in payment of Old Iron sold		23,000 00
Materials on hand	521,310 03	504,655 06
Fuel on hand	185,896 21	497,115 25
	$816,206 28	$1,132,770 31

On 1st October, 1854, the Liabilities exceeded Bonds and Materials on hand by ... $1,403,649 32

On 1st October, 1855, the Bonds and Materials on hand exceed the Liabilities by ... 101,759 69

In the liabilities are included (says the semi-official memorandum) the pay roll of all the employes for the month of September, amounting to about $300,000, which is only disbursed in the middle of October, so that there are no known unadjudicated claims in the Company, beyond the amount of liabilities as above.

The comparative results of the year's operations on the Road we make as follows:

Gross business of 1854-55	$5,488,998
Gross of 1853-54	5,359,958
Increase	$129,035
Running expenses proper 1854-55	$2,625,744
Same in 1853-54	2,730,615
Decrease	104,871
Pro rata of expenses 1854-55	47.83 ⅌ cent.
Pro rata of expenses 1853-54	50.95
Decrease in expenses	3.12 ⅌ cent.
Contingent, Rent of Union Road 1854	$84,733
Taxes on real estate, &c.	61,242
Together	$145,975
Same items last year	148,144
Decrease	$2,169
Interest on funded debt 1854-55	$1,664,889
Same in 1853-54	1,491,667
Increase	$173,222
Interest on floating debt 1854-55	$128,808
Same in 1853-54	175,488
Decrease	$46,680
Extraordinary losses by fire, &c., 1854-55	$90,154
Extraordinary loss by boats 1853-54	88,356
Difference	$1,798
All expenses, losses and interest in 1854-55	$5,655,573
Same in 1853-54	4,634,371
Increase	$21,202
Pro rata of gross business 1854-55	84.80 ⅌ cent.
Same in 1853-54	86.50
Decrease	1.70 ⅌ cent.

Actual profit to Stock 1854-55	8.88 ⅌ cent.
[illegible] 1853-54	7.25
Increased profits	1.63 ⅌ cent.

The favorable features of their comparison are, that the running expenses proper are reduced from 50.95 ⅌ cent. of the gross business to 47.83 ⅌ cent., the total being $104,871 less on a business of $5,488,998 than last year on a business of $5,359,958, and that the resulting profit to the Stockholders, all things being taken in full into the account, is 8.88 per cent. against 7.25 ⅌ cent. last year. Another evidence of economy in the administration of the work is, that the loss by Steamboat Connections on Lake Erie and the Hudson River, which last year amounted to $88,356, is brought down to the nominal sum of $3,146. That this saving is counterbalanced by the burning of the Jersey City Depôt, and Port Jervis and Lackawaxen Bridges is no fault of the management.

The drawbacks to the exhibit are, that the proceed of the loan of 1888, having been paid in in full since the previous statement, and the loan of 1875 negotiated for $4,000,000, while the Income Loan paid off was only $2,649,000, the support of the Funded Interest has cost $173,222 more than the previous year. Against this is a saving of $46,680 in the support of the unfunded debt, a saving which would have been at least $56,000 more but for the discount of 20 ⅌ cent to which the Directors were compelled to submit on the loan of 1875. This result cost the Company $800,000. It gave them but $551,000 in cash out of four millions, over and above the Income loan maturing—a fact which justifies the withholding of dividends out of the net profits of the year. There is, nevertheless, $322,000 set apart for future division, in the Sinking Fund, while the remainder of the profits have been thus employed:

Cash cost of $322,000 Bonds in S. Fund	$288,635
Outlay in New Construction	345,711
To Reduction of Floating Debt	200,080
Total profits of year	$833,419

With the same gross business in the new year, the resulting profits to the Stockholders will not, under any probable circumstances, be less, while the drawbacks to a division in cash will be partially withdrawn. The Sinking Fund alone, which is to be divided into shares, when it attains a million of dollars, will, instead of $322,000 for eight months and a fraction, yield about $500,000 by 30th of September, and swell the total to the proposed million of dollars before the close of the calendar year 1856. This would give a scrip dividend of 10 ⅌ cent., and leave over 4 ⅌ cent. in cash subject to disposal, out of the profits of the new Railway year, assuming the profits at no higher figure than in the year just closed—say $833,419 less $420,000—to be appropriated to the purchase of the Bonds of 1875 for the Sinking Fund.

The currency excitement in Boston grew out of the crippled condition of the Grocers' Bank of that city, where the notes of the four or five of the country banks discredited on Friday by the Suffolk, had been redeemed. It is believed that everything will be made right in a few days. The management of the Grocers' Bank has been changed, and all necessary aid afforded for going on quietly.

We have occasionally intimated that time sales, which take the form of speculating on the future of prices, without any purpose on the part of buyers to hold, or any immediate ability on the part of sellers to deliver the security or commodity thus dealt in, are not confined to the Stock Exchange. The practice obtains extensively in the Grain and Provision trade. The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday, affords an insight into the routine observed in the Corn Exchange in this City:

We received a private letter from a highly respectable and reliable source in New-York, dated 21st inst., which furnishes the following information with reference to the produce markets. The letter was not written "for effect."

The greatest gambling ever known is now going on here on 'Change. Every Commission Merchant is either a bull or a bear, and all the sales are for future delivery. The Western Commission men not being in receipt of Produce now, are filling up the time by speculating. Some of them are heavy sellers of Mess Pork for January and February delivery, at $18@$18 50 and $19. To-day 500 bbls. for January, and 500 for February, sold at $19. Head Lard (steam) was sold yesterday for January, at 11⅞c.; 1,500 bbls. Prime Mess Pork has been sold within the last few days for the French market at $20 50, deliverable in December and January. It is to be packed here and in Baltimore. Flour men are also brisk. Heavy sales of State to-day at $9 25; Ohio, on the spot, $9 62½ for extra; $9 50 is asked for January delivery, with heavy offers of $9 25, but no sellers, the latter awaiting the steamer's news.

We deem the Grain advices from Europe by the Canada altogether the most important we have had for many weeks. The continued rise in Wheat, not only in England and France, but in Germany, excites more than usual attention. So far as the English harvest of 1855 is concerned, the course of the London and Liverpool markets is at direct issue with the theory that the relative supply to that of last year is nearly adequate to the wants of the country. The letter of Mr. JOHN CAIRD, to which we referred last week, claiming that the deficiency is inconsiderable, has been taken up by the London Daily News and other authorities, and utterly refuted. The average price at Mark-lane, the week the Canada sailed, was 2s. the quarter higher than on the previous Monday. *The English millers were the principal buyers.* They number, throughout the kingdom, 37,268, and it is held to be a gross absurdity to suppose that this large class would not struggle against the advance in price, if they could prevent it, or if their own knowledge of the English crop did not influence them to immediate purchases. It is equally absurd, the Daily News contends, to maintain that the 303,720 farmers of Great Britain, have entered into a combination to keep up the price of Wheat. The requirements of the Kingdom last year were twenty-four millions bushels, or three millions imperial quarters. For the first two months after the harvest the average ⅌ quarter was 56s. 10d. This year, the average since the harvest is 76s. 6d. The average since January is 73s. 5d., and it is likely to mount to 78s. before the end of December. The same authority says:

"Now, it is plain that the present war was certainly not the first nor the main cause of the great rise in the price of wheat, for in February, 1854, it was 80s. 10d. In November, 1853, it stood at 72s. 5d. Those high prices were not caused by the war, which only began in March, 1854. After the war was declared, in September, 1854, the price was 58s. 7d. Nor can the war have affected the price in Prussia, which has lately been buying corn in England, and proposes to reduce the import duties in the Zollverein, that her people may be fed. Even in 1853 the average price of wheat in Prussia was 45s. 9d., being 13s. 11d. above the average of the previous 25 years; and it has since continually risen. Last year, too, the price of wheat was quite as high in the United States as in England; and it was not affected by the war. In truth, a general rise has taken place in the price of corn throughout Europe, and, we may say, throughout the world, which must not be lightly passed over, or treated as a momentary deviation from the ordinary price to be corrected by some petty municipal or imperial regulations."

The causes of the change are next argued out by the writer, as relating mainly to the effect of the commercial activity of the world, which has been stimulated by the discoveries in California and Australia. The diversion of labor from agriculture in 1853-54, in the United States, is adverted to as one of the results of this stimulation. The increase of city population in this country is also mentioned, in connection with the creation of more wealth from ship and railway building, wherewith to buy and pay for food at enhanced prices. In short, the bread question is treated as a world-wide problem, and the ultimate conclusion arrived at that the dearness which the English people deplore, "commences chiefly in the Gold discoveries, which have spread an almost mad delight through all society, and have everywhere kindled energy and enterprise."

It is highly probable that the English Government, as well as the Imperial rule in France, discovered the true bearing of the harvest results at home, earlier in the season than the foregoing speculations. They have, undoubtedly, had their commissaries or agents in the United States for these six weeks past. The money negotiations for the purchase of Grain are made through BARING BROTHERS. Mr. THOMAS W. WARD, of Boston, the representative of this eminent house, has been an immense buyer in the West. The firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., of this City, under the instructions of a British Government Agent, have also operated in Chicago and other Western Grain marts to a very large amount. These movements have anticipated by more than a month the rapid advance in prices and the renewed discussion of the food question in England, as advised by the Canada. The prices have not been quoted so decidedly buoyant, as well as down, since 1847.

One of the fortunate results of this state of the question, to American agriculture, is the steady increase in favor of the staple of Indian Corn, as a substitute for Wheat. The export trade in Corn has increased rapidly, and prices in Liverpool have steadily increased under it. When Sir ROBERT PEEL's bill first opened the English ports to free trade in Corn in 1845, 30s. or 32s. for the Indian Corn of the United States in Liverpool, was considered a highly remunerating quotation. The latest figures this season are 47s. for mixed lots and 52s. for White, and the quantity which the market is taking is to all appearances unlimited—at all events, quite equal to the present ability of our seaboard markets to supply it.

The New-Granada Steam Navigation Company have purchased the steamer Osprey for the trade between this City and the Magdalen River, in the State of New-Granada. We understand that the Company are encouraged to this new addition to their steamship property by the success of the Henry Wells, recently sent to the Magdalen River. By grant from the Government of New-Granada the Company own the Canal which connects the harbor of Carthagena, on the Carribean Sea, with the Magdalen River, and they have determined to spare no expense in testing the experiment of rendering the trade of the interior of the State a valuable auxiliary to the commerce of New-York.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The following is a statement of the value of the Goods imported here from foreign countries for the week ending yesterday:

Dry Goods	$160,091	Hides and Skins	$[illegible]
Iron and Steel	58,687	Gunnies	28,[illegible]
Indigo	39,109	Tobacco	[illegible]
Saltpetre	44,281	Coffee	54,215
Linseed	60,481	Other Articles	[illegible]
Figs and Raisins	100,294		
Total			$934,[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—A. Adams, H. Coleman, J. M. Sereven, Capt. J. Warren, Master Scull, Master Jordon, C. C. Livings, S. S. Ellis, H. Hill, W. R. Smith, Jr., and 15 in steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—Miss E. R. Hayden, R. F. Bovee, Mrs. C. F. Hayden, B. P. Powelson, F. B. Hayden, J. W. Morrell, B. Ellis, C. F. Arnold, John Adams, Capt. A. S. Forrest, Wm. Wade, and 7 in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—James V. Manning, A. L. Howard, Wm. H. Gibbs, J. T. Gibbs, W. H. Cooke, C. H. Morris, John R. Roche, R. B. Tatim, Mrs. S. A. Tubbs, John P. Lanfair, Wm. B. Johnson, James C. Calwell, lady and two children, Mrs. A. P. Moore, Richard Blick, Samuel B. Umer, lady and three children, A. T. Palmer, George H. Ferbert, R. F. Jarvis, Mr. B. C. Denther.

In schr. J. T. Grice, from Galveston—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harrison, C. Phillips.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 59 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon rises.... 6 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 88 | Gov. Island. 10 15 | Hell Gate....11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships—Jamestown, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, C. Morgan.

Ships—D. Hoadley, Magna, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.; Fair Wind, Allen, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Mary Ann, Wheeler, Havre, R. P. Buck & Co.; Indiana, Coffin, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Helvetia, Marsh, Havre, R. P. Buck & Co.; Champlain, Reed, Cork, J. O. Baker & Co.

Barks—Washington, (Ham.,) Boysen, Hamburg, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; E. Rubek, (Ham.,) Boysen, Havre, F. Karck; Linden, Kirby, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs—J. B. Johnson, Crockett, Matanzas, Peck & Church; M. C. Haskell, Tinker, Pensacola, J. Perkins; Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, Wm. M. Smith; Penguin, (Br.,) Pruden, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Aetna, (Br.,) Three Sisters, Robinson, Brandywine, M. Pierce & Co.

Schrs.—J. J. Taylor, Black, Key West, Bonner & Drake; J. C. Doughty, Murphy, Philadelphia, James Hand; Mary, Chase, New-Haven, R. J. & S. Godwin; Elizabeth Salyear, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Storm Cloud, Higby, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Julian, (Br.,) Waycott, Andrews, Jed. Fry; Antelope, (Br.,) Corning, Yarmouth, N. S., McArliff & Wheelock; S. Orleans, Cathcart, Pensacola, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ocean Wave, Mathews, Newbern, J. H. Mathews; Joralemon, Lane, Philadelphia, J. L. Merrill; Howard, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Louisa, Norris, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Enterprise, Dalton, New-Haven, master.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, master.

Propellers—Western Port, Berry, Portland, ——; Totten, Morley, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Nov. 22, 8 P. M., off Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia for Savannah; 23d, 1 A. M., 30 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Southerner, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Knoxville, C. D. Ludlow, 62 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchell. Thursday, 7 P. M., 50 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with State of Georgia, hence for Savannah; 12 M., 10 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Bark John Benson, Burmeister, Havana, 15 ds., with sugar, cigars, &c., to Sturges & Co. Nov. 16, off Cape Florida, Andrew Dewitt, seaman, was lost overboard during the night. Nov. 22, lat. 35, lon. 73 30, in a heavy gale from N.W., split sails, stove part of the deck load and caused the vessel to leak badly. This morning off the Highlands, in a gale from N.W., split topsail, and was subsequently taken in tow by steamtug Leviathan, Captain Hazard, and brought to the City.

Schr. Argonaut, (Br.,) Blanvelt, Turks Island 20 ds., with salt to Penniston & Jones. Left no Am. vessels. The brig Atevala, of Searsport, Patterson, sailed the previous day for Hampton Roads.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Treadwell, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 25th, at 7 A. M., off Winter Quarter Shoals, passed steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk; 12 M., off the Delaware, passed two Cromwell's steamers hence for Baltimore.

Steamship Ocean Bird, Graham, New-Orleans 15th, via Havana 21st, with mdse. and 29 passengers to master.

Steamship Quaker City, Schufeldt, Philadelphia.

Steamship Osprey, Hopkins, Philadelphia.

Ship Louise Marie, (Brem.,) Wenke, from Philadelphia for London. Left the Delaware Breakwater 20th, and proceeded to sea as far as lon. 71. Finding the ship leaking, put into this port to repair. Cargo, flour and oil cake.

Brig Addy Swift, Foster, Maracaibo 17 ds., with hides, &c., to Maitland Phelps & Co.

Brig Milton, McEwen, Jeremie 22 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Greaves.

Brig John H. Jones, (of Cold Spring,) Mills, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Wasp, (Br.,) Dorritie, Nassau, N. P., 17 ds., with oranges to Bacon, Sargent & Co.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Nickerson, Boston for Philadelphia, with coffee.

Schr. Ellen Bush, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Brinkman, Charleston 10 ds., with wheat, cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. James F. Davenport, Patterson, Plymouth, N. C., 8 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. E. J. Talbot, (of Camden,) Thomas, Savannah 10 ds., with yellow pine to Wm. Smith & Son.

Schr. J. T. Grice, Rodgers, Galveston 26 ds., with cotton, molasses and moss to J. T. Grice. Has experienced a continuation of northerly winds and calms the whole passage. Sld. in co. with ship Wm. F. Austin.

Schr. Charles M. Laverty, Dowdy, Elizabeth City 10 ds., with shingles to Kissam & Wright.

Schr. Triumph, Dowsley, Dry Harbor, Jam., 30 ds., with pimento to A. H. Solomon. Has had a continuation of N. E. gales during the voyage.

Schr. Nicanor, (of Bangor,) Hinks, North River, Va., for Boston, with oak timber.

Sailed.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk.

Disasters.

The ship Mary Ward, Jacobs, from Savannah for Mobile, was lost on Abaco 3d inst., in ballast.

The bark Thomas E. Baxter, from Savannah for Havana, with a cargo of rice, was lost on Abaco, between the 30th of October and Nov. 3; 400 tierces of rice reported to be saved.

The ship Pleiades, (new,) at Cienfuegos, 22d inst., had cutwater started, and was otherwise damaged by collision with ship Euphrasia, off Cape Cod. The P. did not leak.

Whalers.

Sld. from Holmes' Hole 21st, ship Narragansett, Gardner, Pacific, and anchored in Tarpaulin Cove 22d.

Spoken—Sept. 2, off St Michaels, John Coggeshall, Fish, F. H.—oil not stated.

Sld. from New-Bedford 23d, Benj. Tucker.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 13, lat. 31 08, lon. 78 16, ship James Titmore, 10 ds. from New-Orleans, bound E.

Nov. 17, lat. 28 21, lon. 75 33, was seen bark Charles E. Lex, of Philadelphia.

Nov. [illegible], lat. 31 51, lon. 78 22, was seen ship Cassandra, of Savannah, stg. N.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, N. P., Nov. 8, schr. Sarah Starr, Bunnell, with loss of foretopmast disch.; British Queen, from Baltimore, arr. 6th.